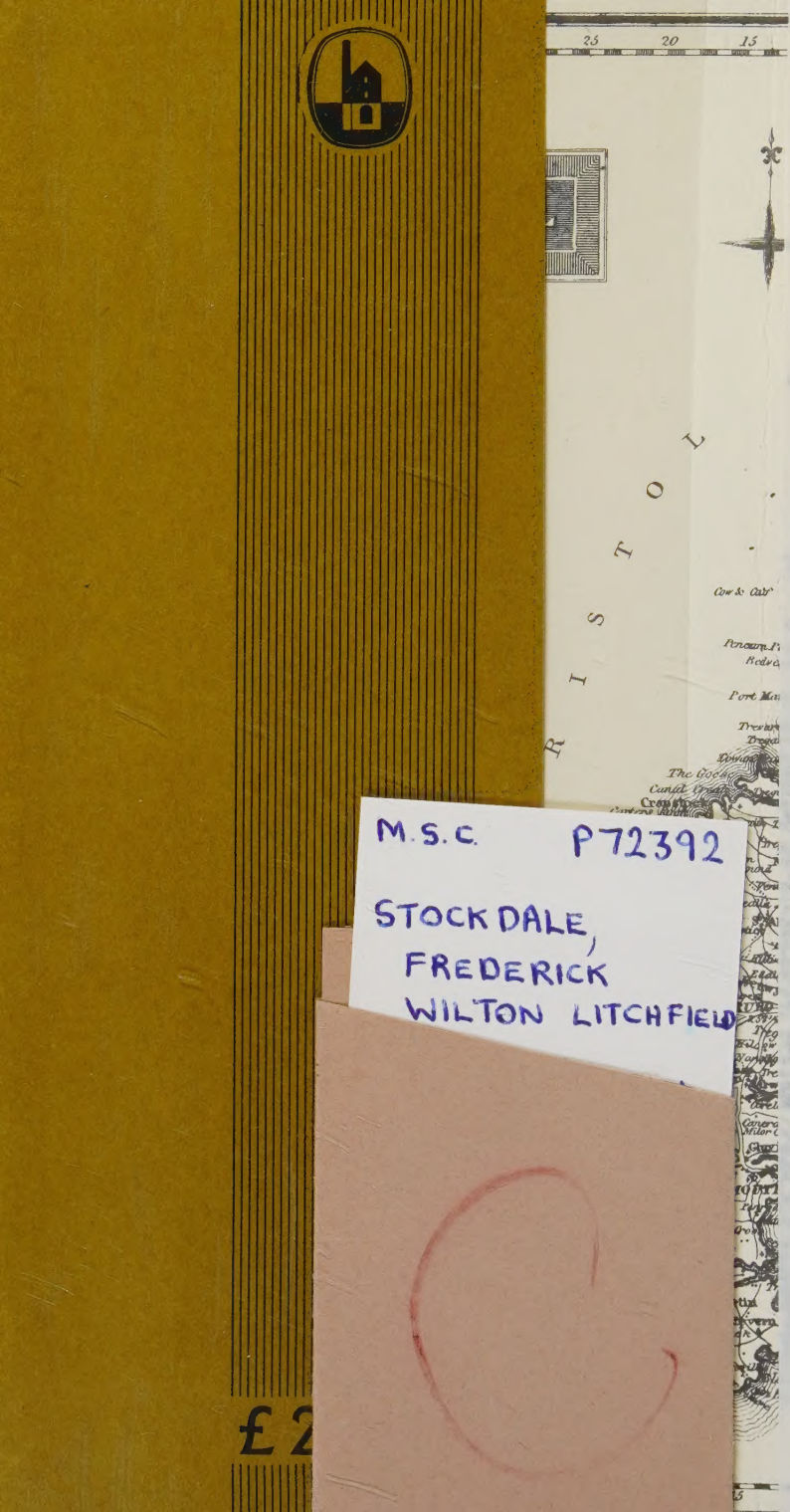
EXCURSIONS THROUGH CORNWALL

1824

F. W. L. STOCKDALE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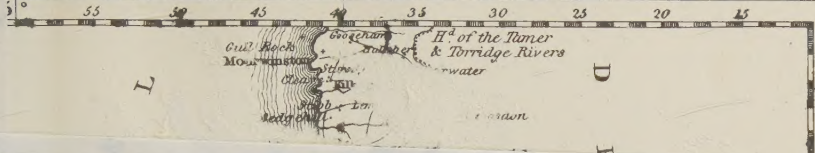

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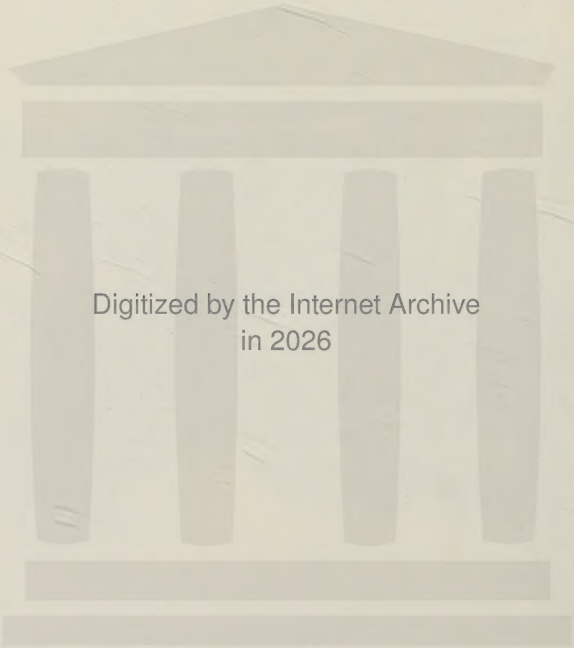
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EXCURSIONS THROUGH CORNWALL.

Illustrated with Engravings.

Drawn by F.W.L. Stockdale. Engraved by T. Barber.

THE CHEESE WRING.

CORNWALL.

Pub.d April 1.1829. by Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers Court London.

EXCURSIONS

IN THE

County of Cornwall,

COMPRISING A CONCISE

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DELINEATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES,

TOGETHER WITH

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY,

Remains of Antiquity,

AND EVERY OTHER INTERESTING OBJECT OF CURIOSITY;

FORMING A COMPLETE GUIDE FOR THE TRAVELLER AND TOURIST;

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIFTY ENGRAVINGS, INCLUDING A MAP OF THE COUNTY;

BY

F. W. L. STOCKDALE,

AUTHOR OF "ANTIQUITIES OF KENT," &c. &c.

London:

PUBLISHED BY
SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, STATIONERS' COURT:
AND SOLD BY THE MOST RESPECTABLE BOOKSELLERS
IN DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL.

1824.

EXCURSIONS THROUGH CORNWALL

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Excursions through Cornwall.

CORNWALL is the most western county in England, and is almost wholly surrounded by the sea, excepting the eastern side, which is partly separated from Devonshire by the Tamar river. The greatest length of the county from Moorwinstow to the Land's End, is nearly 90 miles; and its greatest breadth from Moorwinstow on the north, to Ram Head on the south, does not exceed 43 miles; but diminishes gradually till it is only, from Mount's Bay to St. Ives, little more than seven miles. Its form, therefore, nearly resembles a horn, or as some historians term it, a cornucopia.—The surface of the county being extremely difficult to compute, owing to the many promontories and juttings on the coast, is stated at about 210 miles, containing 758,484 acres, but is supposed to have been much larger in former times.

According to the works of the most respectable histotorians, the original name of Cornwall was CERWYN, and so called from its peculiar shape. The antient inhabitants were denominated *Carnibii*, or *Cerwyn and Gwyr*, or Men of the Promontory; but after the Roman invasion, that name is supposed, by *Borlase*, to have been latinized into *Cornubia*, which it retained till the Saxons imposed the name of *Weales* on the Britons,

driven by them west of the rivers Severn and Dee, calling their county in the Latin tongue, *Wallia;* after which, finding the Britons had retreated not only into Wales, but into the more western extremities of the island, the Latinists changed Cornubia into Cornwallia; a name not only expressive of the many natural promontories of the county, but also that the inhabitants were Britons of the same nation and descent as those of Wales; and from Cornwallia, the name of Cornwall is derived.

The population of the county, according to the returns of 1811, was 216,667, and 28,398 greater than it was 10 years previous; but by the last census, it amounted to 257,447, an extraordinary increase of upwards of 40,000—It is divided into nine hundreds, 203 parishes, (of which 85 are Rectories, 100 Vicarages, and 18 Curacies,) 30 market towns, and returns *forty-two* members to Parliament.

The climate of this county has long been noted for its mildness and salubrity. Its inhabitants are said to surpass every other county in England, for longevity, and Carew says, "that 80 and 90 years is common in every place, and in most persons acccompanied with an able use of the body and senses." In the parish where he resided, an instance is mentioned of the decease of four persons, within 14 weeks space, whose united ages amounted to 340 years.* Various

* From the list of burials in the parish of Ludgvan, during the past year, the united ages of nine familes amounted to 744 years, and seven or eight died owing to the small pox.

instances of the longevity of the inhabitants of Cornwall, are also recorded by *Borlase* and other subsequent writers. As a proof of the mildness of the climate, even the most tender shrubs and plants, such as *myrtles, hydrangea, geraniums, Balm of Gilead, &c.* live and thrive the whole year in the open ground, and grow in many parts to a state of great perfection. Notwithstanding much rain falls in Cornwall, heavy showers are not so frequent there as in other counties.—The storms which occur, are very severe, but are considered extremely conducive to the healthiness of the inhabitants, by clearing the air of the pernicious vapours which exhale from the mines, leaving in their room, the vivifying qualities wafted by the genial breezes of the ocean.—The winters,* in general, are very mild; frosts are of short duration; and snow seldom remains upon the ground more than three or four days. Mr. Worgan, the author of a Treatise on the Agriculture of Cornwall, says, " a kind of languid spring prevails through the winter, which brings forth early buds and blossoms, raising the expectations of agriculturists, to be too often disappointed by blighting north-east winds, in March, April, and even so late as May."

The cause of such frequent rains in Cornwall is, that for three-fourths of the year, the wind blows from the intermediate points of the south and west, and sweeping

* The severity of the winter of 1822, in the West of England, has not been equalled within the memory of man; the snow in many parts being 15 feet deep, and the roads impassable. The snow remained on the ground a considerable time; and the frost was so intense, that the river Exe was completely frozen over

over a vast tract of the Atlantic Ocean, collects large bodies of clouds, which being intersected in their passage by the hills, descend in frequent showers. Notwithstanding the salubrity of the climate of Cornwall, the harvests, in general, are much later than in the midland counties; but owing to the great improvements which have been made of late years in agriculture, the corn which it produces, is equal, if not superior, to any other county.

The sterile and rugged aspect of many parts of the county, (especially the road from Launceston to Truro, which presents, excepting the town of Bodmin, almost nothing but extensive and waste moors) impresses the traveller with a very unfavourable opinion of the county; but the admirers of the picturesque will always be delighted with the beauty of its numerous valleys and more cultivated parts. On the other hand, Cornwall, from its maritime situation, and the numerous mines with which it abounds, possesses many advantages. To an antiquarian it will always be highly interesting, as few other counties contain so many *Druidical and Roman remains.* The Mineralogist will always have an endless source of amusement in the great variety of mineral specimens presented to his notice.

The north and south parts of the county are divided by a ridge of barren and rugged hills, running from east to west, resembling a distorted back bone. The most remarkable hills are *Brown-Willy*, *Roughtor*, and *Hensborough;* the first being no less than 1,368 feet above the level of the sea.

The most considerable *rivers* in the county, are the

Tamar, the *Lynher*, the *Looe*, the *Fowey*, the *Fal*, and the *Camel* or *Alan*.

The *Tamar*, which takes precedence, rises in the northern side of the county, in the parish of Moorwinstow, and with little variation, pursuing a southerly direction for nearly 40 miles, unites with the *Lynher Creek*, and ultimately forms the spacious harbour of Hamoaze, between Plymouth Dock and Saltash. The banks of this river are richly diversified with rocks, woods, and many other objects to interest the poet and the painter.

The *Lynher* rises in the parish of Alternon, eight miles north-west of Launceston, and after running a circuitous course of 24 miles, spreads itself into the form of a lake, called Lynher Creek, near St. Germains, and ultimately unites with the Tamar, about a mile below Saltash.

The *Looe* rises in the parish of St. Cleer, and taking a course of seven or eight miles, meets the tide at Sand Place, where it becomes navigable, and at the distance of three miles, between the towns of East and West Looe, empties itself into the sea.

The *Fowey* rises from a well near Brown-Willy Hill, between Lanson and Bodmin. It flows for some miles in a southerly direction, turns suddenly to the west, and pursues a course of several miles, till it meets the tide at Lostwithiel, and ultimately falls into the sea at Fowey. The scenery on the banks of this river, from Lostwithiel to Fowey, is remarkably beautiful.

The *Fal* rises about two miles west of Roche Rocks,

and after a course of 12 miles, meets the tide below Tregony, and passing Tregothnan Park, joins Truro and St. Clement's Creeks, which are navigable to Truro Quay and Tresilian Bridge: from its junction with those creeks, after flowing four or five miles, it forms the principal branches of Falmouth Harbour, named Carrick and King's Road.

The river *Alan* or *Camel*, rises on the north-east side of the county, near Camelford, and after a circuitous course of 12 miles, becomes navigable for barges at Egloshale, near Wadebridge, whence it flows into the harbour of Padstow. On all these rivers, as well as others of less note, great quantities of sea sand are carried in barges, and used as manure.

The most considerable *lake* in Cornwall, is the *Loo Pool*, near Helston, which is about two miles long and a furlong wide, formed of a bar of pebbles, sand, and shingles, forced against the mouth of the creek by the south-west winds; but in the winter time, the whole valley between the sea and Helston is frequently inundated.

Dosmery Pool is a piece of water about a mile in circumference, lying in the parish of Alternon, on the borders of St. Cleer Parish, and said by *Leland*, to be 15 fathoms deep, but which upon trial, a few years past, was found to be only nine feet. It is formed and supplied by springs which flow from the neighbouring hills.

Between Budock and Falmouth is another piece of water, nearly half a mile in length, secured from the sea by a bar of sand and shingles; it is called *Swan*

Pool, from the circumstance of many swans having been kept on it some years ago.

The *soils* of Cornwall chiefly consist of three species: first, the *black growan* or *gravelly;* second, the *shelfy* or *slaty:* third, various loams which differ in texture, colour, and degree of fertility.

The first abounds in the high lands, and consists of a light moory black earth, intermixed with small particles of granite or gravel. The earthy parts of this are so exceedingly light, that, in a dry summer, as Dr. Borlase observes, the sun quickly exhales its moisture, and in a wet summer or winter, much of the vegetable soil is washed from the tilled grounds. This land is in general very productive, and fit for any kind of grain. The shelfy or slaty soil is far the most prevalent, and is distinguished by this name from having a large proportion of the schistus, or rotten slaty matter mixed with the light loam of which its soil is composed. With sand and more viscous earths, it makes an excellent compost, and produces abundant crops of wheat and barley. In congenial situations, barley has frequently been sown, reaped, and threshed, in less than nine weeks. This soil is not unfrequently mixed with *quartz*, provincially called *spar*, and according as this prevails, its value is lessened. When a dun or iron-stone is found, it is considered a fortunate circumstance, being a certain indication of the incumbent soil.

Of the *loamy soils*, there are many very rich and fertile patches, interspersed in different parts of the county; the low grounds, declivities, banks of the

rivers and town-lands are composed thereof. Some of these are incumbent on a subsoil of clay, and partake more or less of it in their composition. With respect to *clays*, Cornwall presents great variety; good bricks are made from some of them, and in the parish of Lelant, there is an excellent species for making furnaces and ovens. A clay of a slaty nature, but soapy to the touch, is found near Liskeard, and has fertilizing powers: but the serpentine, with veins of *steatite*, near the Lizard, is the most curious of all the earthy substances found in Cornwall; very little of it, however, has been used for some years in the porcelain manufactures. Large quantities of a fine white clay, found in the parish of St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, are exported annually, and it is now become an important article of commerce.

The mineralogical substances of Cornwall, are more abundant than in any other county in England, and their variety and beauty affords an ample source of amusement for the scientific enquirer. Of the stones most entitled to precedence, is the *granite*, or *moor stone*, which abounds in great quantities in almost every part of the county. Granite is an aggregate of *felspar*, *quartz*, and *mica*, and is found of different colour and texture. Most of the churches and old buildings in the county are built with this stone; and of which the principal part of Waterloo Bridge in London, is composed. It is frequently cut into pillars, as supporters to buildings, and is very serviceable for gate posts, bridges, rollers, troughs, and many other common purposes.

Another species of stone very abundant in Cornwall,

is distinguished by the name of *Killas*. It is a schistus, and forms the most considerable substratum in the county. It varies in texture and colour, some being hard, others more pliable and of a bluish yellow and ferruginous brown; but either forms an excellent material for building.

The worst sort of stone found in Cornwall, is an opaque whitish debased crystal, generally called spar, and lies loose on the surface of the ground, in almost every parish. It is, however, useful for making fences and repairing the roads.

On the north and south coasts of the county, there are several *Slate Quarries*, the slate from which is generally adopted for the roofing of houses; but the best species is found in the celebrated quarry of *Delabole* near Camelford, which is said to produce the finest and largest in England.—"The quarry is about 300 yards long, 100 broad, and upwards of 40 fathoms deep. The slate is found about three feet below the surface of the earth, in a loose shattered state, with short and frequent fissures, the *laminæ* of unequal thickness, but not horizontal.—Thus it continues to the depth of 10 or 12 fathoms, when a more firm and useful stone is procured, the largest pieces of which are used for flat pavements: this is called the *top-stone*, and continues for 10 fathoms, after which the quality improves with increasing depth, till at the 24th fathom from the surface, the workmen arrive at the most superior kind, called the *bottom-stone*.—The colour is grey-blue, and the texture is so close, that it will sound like a piece of

metal. The masses are separated from the rock by wedges driven by sledges of iron, and contain from five to 14 superficial square feet of stone. As soon as this mass is freed by one man, another stone cutter, with a strong wide chisel and mallet, is ready to cleave it to its proper thinness, which is usually about one eighth of an inch; the pieces are generally from a foot square, to two feet long, by one in width, but the flakes are sometimes large enough for tables and tomb stones."*

The art of husbandry, three centuries ago, appears to have been little practised in this county; the grounds says *Carew*, " lay all in common, or only divided by stiche meale, and their bread corn very little; their labour horses were only shod before, and the people devoting themselves entirely to tin, their neighbours in Devonshire and Somersetshire hired their pastures at a rent, and stored them with the cattle they brought from their own homes, and made their profit of the Cornish by cattle fed at their own doors. The same persons also supplied them at their markets, with many hundred quarters of corn and horse loads of bread." But he also observes, " that the people increasing, and the mines sometimes failing, the Cornish felt the necessity of applying themselves to husbandry, and their improvements answered their expectations; for in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they found themselves not only in a capacity to support themselves, but also to export a great quantity of corn to Spain and other foreign parts.

* Beauties of England and Wales for Cornwall.

Within the last 60 years, a considerable quantity of the waste land in Cornwall has been enclosed and cultivated; but, after the growth of two or three crops of corn, much of these lands have been neglected on account of the great expense of manuring them. A very large portion was enclosed by the late Charles Rashleigh, Esq., of Duporth, near St. Blazey, and which is likely to prove of considerable benefit. E. I. Glynn, Esq., of Glynn near Bodmin, has also had several acres enclosed for permanent cultivation. In making enclosures, the fences generally consist of a *stone hedge*, or layers of turf, planted with thorns, hazels, and furze. In many parts of the county, on the coast where there is an opportunity of procuring *sea sand* for manuring the land, great quantities of corn have been grown, particularly in the eastern and western districts. It is usual, after a crop of wheat, to sow the ground with barley, after which, turnips or potatoes; but the general mode of sowing crops in Cornwall is considered extremely reprehensible by the author of the Agricultural Survey of the county, owing to the wretched, exhausted, and foul appearance of the grounds laid down with grass seeds. This may, however, be partly accounted for, by Cornwall not being a *dairy county*, and milch cows being generally kept for rearing the young stock.

The soil and climate of Cornwall are peculiarly adapted to the growth of *potatoes*, and these are at all times a daily dish at the humble repast of the labourer. Of the sorts most cultivated, (and which have been

longest established,) are the *painted lord* and *painted lady;* but a kind of apple potatoe, *entirely red*, called the *Caroline*, grows in great abundance, as the standing winter crop. The most early potatoe, is the *kidney sort*, and as a proof of the fertility of the soil and climate in the neighbourhood of Penzance, *two crops* are frequently produced in a year, and one acre of ground has been known to yield 300 bushels, Winchester measure, for the first, and 600 for the second crop! Many thousand bushels of potatoes are exported annually from Cornwall to London, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and other places. A bushel of potatoes, Cornish measure, generally weighs 220lbs.; and are sold from 4 to 5s. a bushel.—Most of the labourers in the county keep a pig or two, and as potatoes are easily cultivated, they are frequently used together with barley, to fatten them.

The *Cattle* in Cornwall are chiefly of the Devonshire breed; large quantities of the best oxen are annually sold to graziers and contractors, and sent out of the county to he slaughtered. Many of them are used by the farmers for agricultural purposes. They are shod, or *cued*, as it is provincially termed, and are extremely docile and active, and are often driven by boys, who cheer and excite them by the song and the goad.

The *Sheep* of Cornwall are also, generally speaking, of the Devonshire species; but some of the Leicestershire breed have been introduced of late years, with great advantage. Mr. Worgan says, "a pure *Cornish*

sheep is now a rare animal; nor from its properties, need its total extinction be lamented."

With respect to *Horses*, few are kept in Cornwall for ostentation, or to live in idleness or luxury. The gentleman's horse is often put to the cart or plough. The farm horses, being a hardy, active sort, are well adapted to the hilly surface of this county. Most of the farmers keep up their stock by breeding a colt or two annually; but one-eighth of the horses for saddle and draught are supposed to be brought into the county by eastern dealers.*

Mules are bred in Cornwall, but they are chiefly employed in carrying supplies to and from the mines. Troops of from 30 to 50, heavily laden with copper or tin ore, are frequently to be met on the roads in the mining districts. The cruelty which is often exercised towards these poor animals, deserves the severest reprehension.

The trade of Cornwall is mostly confined to the exportation of *Pilchards*, *Tin*, *and Copper*, the three great staple commodities of the county. The imports chiefly consist of groceries and bale goods, from London, Bristol, and Manchester, and coals from Wales. Large quantities of flour, chiefly for the miners, are also imported at Falmouth and Penryn.—The manufactures in Cornwall are trifling, compared with other counties. Some coarse woollen, a carpet manufactory, together with a paper mill or two, are all that can be enumerated.

The most important objects connected with the His-

* Worgan's Agricultural Survey.

tory of Cornwall, are its numerous *Mines* and *Fisheries*, which have, for centuries past, given employment to nearly one half of its inhabitants, and yielded a considerable revenue to government.

The *Pilchard Fisheries*, which are mostly confined to *East and West Looe*, *Polparrow*, *Fowey*, *Charles Town*, near St. Austell, *Mevagizzy*, the *Creeks* of *Falmouth Harbour*, *Mount's Bay* on the southern coast, and *St. Ives* on the northern coast, generally commence in July, and end in November.

The Pilchard, in form and size, very much resembles the Herring, except that it is smaller, and not so flat sided. "The dorsal fin of the Pilchard," says Dr. Maton, "is placed exactly in the centre of gravity, so that the ordinary mode of distinguishing it from the Herring, is to try whether, when taken up by this fin, it preserves an equilibrium, or not. The body of the Herring dips towards the head, and the scales are also observed to drop off, whereas those of the Pilchard adhere very closely." They mostly arrive from the North Seas at the Islands of Scilly and Land's End, about July, and shift their situation as the season prompts and the food allures them; but unfortunately the fish have, for the last two or three seasons, been exceedingly scarce, which has been a great loss to the fishermen. They are generally caught in large nets of a peculiar make, called *seines*, and the fishermen are directed to the shoals of fish by persons stationed on the high lands near the shore, who discover them by the colour of the water. The nets in general, are

managed by *three boats*, containing 18 persons. The seines are about 220 fathoms long, 16 fathoms deep in the middle, and 14 at each end, with lead weights at the bottom and corks at the top. The cost of these seines is very great, sometimes as high as £300 each; and a *track seine*, of about 108 fathoms long and 10 deep, costs £120. The *boats* for carrying the seines, cost about £60, and the expenses incident to the first out-fit, may be estimated from £1000 to £1200, exclusive of salt.

The fish, immediately upon being brought on shore, are carried to the store-houses or cellars, where the small and damaged ones are picked out by women, carried away and sold to the poor, or used for manuring land. The remainder are laid up in broad piles and salted. In this state they lie soaking 20 or 30 days, during which time a great quantity of dirty pickle and bittern drain from the fish; when the piles are taken up, the chief part of the salt (which lies at the bottom) is added to some fresh salt, and serves for another pile. The next process is to wash the fish in sea water, and place them in hogsheads, where, with great weight, they are compressed as much as possible, by which operation a great quantity of oil issues through the holes at the bottom of the casks.

The number of fish packed in each hogshead generally amounts to about 3000; and the quantity of salt used annually exceeds 50,000 bushels, each bushel weighing 84lbs. and one hogshead requires 420lbs. of salt; but nearly one half of this quantity is spoiled and sold to the farmers for manure at the rate of 10d. per bushel.

Forty-eight hogsheads of Pilchards generally yield a ton, or 252 gallons of oil, the price of which varies according to the times, but generally sells for £25 a ton.

In some instances, one seine has been known to take nearly 1,500 hogsheads in a season; but the fishermen are more fortunate at some places than they are at others. The quantity taken in a season may be estimated at from 40 to 60,000 hogsheads of 40 gallons each.

The number of persons employed in the fisheries, cannot be estimated at less than 14,000: and the capital engaged is said to amount to upwards of £350,000. The tythe of each seine is £1 13s. 4d. yearly, exclusive of the duty paid to government for salt.*

"The sea," says Borlase, "is the great store house of Cornwall, which offers not its treasures by piece-meal nor all at once, but in succession, all in plenty in their several seasons, and in such variety, as if nature were solicitous to prevent any excess or superfluity of the same kind."—Among those which visit the coasts of Cornwall, the following may be enumerated.

The *Blower* or *Fin Fish*, (the Physeter of the Antients,) so called from the quantity of water which it blows into the air through a hole in its head.

The *Grampus*, the next in size, is usually about 18 feet long, and sometimes large enough to weigh 1000lbs. The voracity of this fish is so remarkable, that it has been observed to prey upon the Porpoise, or Sea Hog.

* Since the above was written, the duty on salt has by a late Act of Parliament been taken off, which will be a considerable benefit to Fisheries, and the labouring classes of society.

The *Blue Shark* is frequently seen during the Pilchard season. It has no gills, but breathes through holes or pipes, which are situate betwixt the mouth and the pectoral fins.

The *Monk or Angel Fish*, is a flat species which seems to partake both of the nature of the Dog Fish, and the Ray. The back is coloured like the Seal, without streaks, and the belly is white.

The *Sea Adder* is a kind of nettle-fish, about 16 inches long, and has a back and tail fin, with scales shaped like those of a land adder.

The *Sun Fish*, so called from being round, and emitting a kind of lucid splendour in a dark apartment, is very rarely seen.

Turbot are caught in great plenty during the summer season. In Mounts Bay particularly, there have been instances of 30 having been taken in an evening, with the hook and line. When plentiful, they are generally sold from 4d. to 6d. per pound.

Mackarel are also caught in great abundance.

Red Mullets and *John Dorys*, very delicious fish, are plentiful, but seldom caught eastward of Plymouth.

Conger Eels, of an extremely large size, weighing from 60 to 120lbs. each, and which, as Warner says, with their adder-shaped heads, have a very disgusting appearance.

All sorts of shell fish are very plentiful, particularly *Oysters;* but in general they are not so good as those found on the Kentish and other coasts. The best sort

is found in the creeks in Constantine parish, on the river Heyl.

Respecting the *Mines*, the author of the General View of Cornwall, says, " In a narrow slip of barren country, where the purposes of agriculture would not employ above a few thousand people, they alone support a population, estimated at nearly 60,000, exclusive of the artizans, tradesmen, and merchants, in the towns of St. Austell, Truro, Penryn, Falmouth, Redruth, Penzance, and others."

The tin of Cornwall constituted a branch of commerce at a very early period. The Phenicians and Grecians are said to be the first persons who came to Britain to traffic for that article, but how long they enjoyed the advantage cannot be exactly ascertained. On the discovery of the secret that the Phenicians and Grecians had the means of procuring this valuable metal in Britain, the Romans under Cæsar were induced to undertake an invasion. Though they had possession of the mines for a long period, it does not appear they made much progress in working them. During the Saxon government, the tin mines are said to have been altogether neglected, and the subsequent wars with the Danes and Antient Britons prevented the possibility of much progress being made in mining. After the Conquest, the mines were of little value to the proprietors; for even in the reign of King John, the produce of them was so trivial, that the *Tin Farm* amounted only to 100 marks; and the King, with whom the right of working the mines solely rested, was so sensible of their low state, that he

bestowed some valuable privileges on the county, by relieving it from the arbitrary forest laws, granting a charter to the tinners, &c.

During the time of Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, the revenue of the tin mines yielded an immense return; at which time many Jews appear to have been employed in working them. Notwithstanding this success, the latter were banished the kingdom in the 18th year of the reign of Edward I., when the mines became again much neglected. Shortly after, a charter was granted (through Edmund, Earl of Cornwall) to the gentlemen of Blackmoor, proprietors of the Seven Tithings, affording the greatest quantities of tin; by which charter, more explicit grants of the privileges of keeping a court of judicature, holding pleas of action, managing and deciding all stannary causes, of holding parliaments at their discretion, and of receiving, as their own due and proportion, the toll tin, or one-fifteenth of all tin raised, were defined. At the same time, the right of bounding or dividing tin grounds into separate portions for the encouragement of searching, appears to have been regulated; by which the labouring tinner, who might discover tin in waste or uncultivated lands, became entitled to a certain interest in the land, upon giving proper notice in the Stannary Court to the proprietor thereof. The bounds limited the particular portions of ground to which the claim was made, and were formed by digging a small pit at each angle, so that a line drawn from each determined the extent of the claim. This practice still exists, and the bounder

is obliged to renew the pits every year, by removing any dirt or rubbish that might otherwise hide his land marks.

Carew says, that, "this charter had a seal affixed to it, with a pickaxe and shovel in saltier."

In consideration of the privileges granted by this charter, the gentlemen tinners undertook to pay to Edmund and his successors, Earls of Cornwall, the sum of 4s. for every hundred weight of white tin. To secure the payment of this tax, they agreed that all tin should be brought to places appointed by the Prince, and there weighed, coined, and kept till the duties were paid.

In the 33rd of Edward I., this charter was confirmed, and the tinners of Cornwall were made a distinct body from those of Devonshire. They had been accustomed to assemble on Hengston Hill every seventh or eighth year, to arrange their concerns and their property in the mines. The laws and privileges of the Cornish miners were further enlarged in the 15th year of the reign of Edward III., and subsequent acts passed in the reigns of Richard II. and Edward IV., which confirmed the previous privileges, and the tinners were divided into four bodies, and placed under the superintendance of one Warden, reserving to themselves an appeal from his decisions, in suits of law and equity, to the Duke of Cornwall in council; or should the title be held in abeyance, then to the Crown.

A Vice Warden is appointed by the Lord Warden, to determine all stannary disputes; he also constitutes

four stewards, (one for each precinct) who hold a Stannary Court every three weeks, and such disputes are decided by juries of six persons, with a right of progressive appeal to the Vice Warden, Lord Warden, and the Lords of the Prince's Council. The original Stannary Towns were Launceston, Lostwithiel, Truro, and Helston; to these places the miners were obliged to bring their tin every quarter of a year. But in the time of Charles II. Penzance was added, for the convenience of the western tinners.

All tin ores are wrought into metal in the county, and are afterwards cast into blocks, weighing from 2½ to upwards of 3 cwt. each. They cannot be disposed of till assayed by the proper officers, and stamped with the Duchy seal, which bears the arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, viz. a lion rampant, gules, crowned, or with a border sable garnished with bezants.

Since the reign of Henry VIII. the coinages have been held quarterly. The average annual produce of the tin mines is about 25,000 blocks, which, exclusive of duties, may be valued at £260,000, and yield a revenue to the Duchy of Cornwall of about £10,000 annually. The most considerable tin mines now working, are Huel Vor, in Breage; Huel Trumpet, in Wendron; Tincroft, in Mawgaw; Carzige, in Gwynear; Botallack, in St. Just; and Ding Dong, in Madron. The celebrated *Polgooth Mine*, near St. Austell, has not, however, been worked for upwards of 20 years, till very lately.*

* A very melancholy accident lately occurred in this mine by the

There are also many other valuable tin mines in the western districts, north-west of Truro.

Besides the mines, there are several stream works in the county, which have yielded immense quantities of tin.

"In digging a mine," says *Dr. Maton*, "the three material points to be considered, are, the removal of the barren rocks or rubbish, the discharge of water, (which abounds more or less in every mine,) and the rising of the ore. Difficulties of course increase with depth, and the utmost aid of all the mechanical powers is sometimes ineffectual, when the workings are deep and numerous. Mountains and hills are the most convenient for working, because drains and adits are then easily cut to convey the water into the neighbouring valleys. These adits are sometimes driven (as the miners term it) to the distance of one, or even two miles; and though the expense is enormous, these are found a cheaper mode of getting rid of the water than by raising it to the top, especially when there is a great influx, and the mine very deep. It seldom happens, however, that a level can be found near enough for an adit to be made to it from the bottom of a mine; recourse is then had to a *steam engine*, by which the water is brought up to the adit, be the weight of it what it may. As soon as a shaft is sunk to some depth, a machine, called a *whim*, is erected, to bring up either

explosion of two of the boilers, by which two poor men were killed: had the event happened a little sooner, 30 or 40 men, who were working at the capstan, would most probably have fallen a sacrifice.

rubbish or ore, which is previously broken by pickaxes and other implements, into convenient fragments. The whim is composed of a perpendicular axis, on which turns a large hollow cylinder of timber, (called the *cage*,) and round this a rope winds horizontally, being directed down the shaft by a pulley fixed perpendicularly over the mouth of it. In the axis a transverse beam is fixed, at the end of which two horses or oxen are fastened, and go their rounds, hauling up a bucket, or *kibbul*, full of ore or rubbish, while an empty one is descending. The ore is blown out of the rock by means of gunpowder, and when raised from the mine, is divided into as many shares, or *doles*, as there are lords and adventurers; these shares are measured out by barrows, an account of which is kept by a person who notches a stick for that purpose. Every mine enjoys the privilege of having the ore distributed on the adjacent fields. It is generally pounded or stamped on the spot, in the stamping mill. If full of slime, it is thrown into a pit called the *buddle*, to render the stamping more free, without choaking the grates, (thin plates of iron full of small holes.) If free from slime, the ore is shovelled into a kind of sloping canal of timber, called the *pass*, whence it slides, by its own weight and the assistance of a small stream of water, into the box, where the *lifters* work. The lifters are raised by a water wheel, and are armed at the bottom with large masses of iron, about one hundred and a half in weight, which pound or stamp the ore small enough for its passage through the holes of an iron grate, fixed in one end of

the box. To assist its attrition, a rill of water keeps it constantly wet, and it is carried by a small gutter into the *fore pit*, where it makes its first settlement, the lighter particles running forwards with the water into the *middle pit*, and thence into the third, where what is called the slime, settles. From these pits the ore is carried into a large vat, called the *keeve*, where it is washed and rendered clean enough for the smelting house." Most of the tin mines now working have steam engines, which have proved of much benefit to the proprietors. In some of the mines, engines, of the manufacture of Bolton and Watts, with cylinders 90 inches diameter, have been lately adopted.

The famous *Wood Tin*, as it is called, has frequently been found in the stream works. It nearly resembles the colour of *Hæmatites*, with fine streaks, or *Striæ*, converging to the different centres like the radiated zeolite. From the experiments of the celebrated Klaproth, wood tin was found to yield 63 parts in 100 of tin. The most general state in which the tin of Cornwall is found, is the *calciform*, the greater quantity of ore being indurated, or glass-like; and its most prevalent matrix is either an argillaceous or a silicious substance, or a stone composed of both, and called by the miners *caple:* none of the calcareous *genus* ever appear contiguous to the ore, except the fluors.

The discovery of the *Copper Mines* in Cornwall is of a much later date than those of tin, being about the year 1690. Although the propriety of searching was strongly recommended by *Norden* to King James,

many years expired before the real value of the copper mines was ascertained. Subsequent improvements and perseverance have rendered the copper mines one of the most important branches of commerce in England; and the quantity of that valuable ore, now annually raised in Cornwall, is said to be worth, upon a moderate calculation, the sum of £350,000, being £90,000 greater than the value of tin. Copper ores in great abundance and variety, are found in Cornwall. Native copper is sometimes found on the sides of fissures in thin films, deposited by the impregnated water that runs from the lodes. Veins of copper are also frequently discovered in cliffs that are left bare by the sea; but the most certain sign of a rich ore is an earthy ochreous stone, called *gossan*, of a ruddy colour, and crumbles like the rust of iron. Another sign of the presence of copper is, when the ground is inclinable to an easy free working blue *Killas*, intermixed with white clay. A white crystalline stone is also found to contain a great quantity of yellow copper. The lodes of copper ore generally lie deeper than those of tin, and its ores are mostly of the pyritous and the sulphurated kinds, with more or less arsenic. "The lodes, both of tin and copper, appear most frequently to have granite for their country, and to make an angle from 60° to 76° with the horizon." The *matrices* of copper ore are very numerous. Among the blue ores, there is one of an extremely fine blue earth. The grey ore is frequently spotted with yellow and purple, and it is deemed richest when of an uniform colour throughout.

The copper ore is cleansed and dressed by the same process as that adopted for tin, but as it generally rises in large masses, requires less washing. Owing to the expense of importing coal, the ore is disposed of after it is prepared for the smelting houses, and from the same cause, the *Smelting Houses* at *Hayle* have ceased working for a considerable time. "Nothing," says Dr. Maton, "were so deleterious as the fumes of arsenic constantly impregnating the air of these places, and so profuse is the perspiration occasioned by the heat of the furnaces, that those who have been employed at them a few months, become most emaciated figures, and in the course of a few years are generally laid in their graves."

The principal copper mines now working, are the United Mines, the Consolidated Mines, Huel Unity, Poldice, Huel Damsel, Treskirby, Tresavean, Huel Squire, and Tingtang, in Gwenap; Huel Charlotte, in St. Agnes; Dolcoath, in Camborne; Cook's Kitchen, in Illogan; Cranver and Huel Abraham, in Crowan; Penberthy Crofts, in St. Hilary; Huel Neptune, in Perran; Chacewater, in Kenwyn; Crennis, Huel Regent, and Pembroke, near St. Austell; Huel Treasure and Lanescot, near Fowey.

A very accurate and well executed geological map of the mining districts, by Mr. Richard Thomas, was published in the year 1819.

Lead is found in several parts of Cornwall, but not in any great abundance. The ores are very dissimilar, but the sort most frequently discovered is *galena*, or pure sulphuret of lead, which is found both crystallized and

in masses. Its colour is most of a bluish grey, and the form of its crystals is generally the cube. The most common varieties are the cube, truncated at the angles and corners, and the octahedron of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. The principal mines are Huel Pool and Huel Rooe, near Helston. There are also a few others on the north coasts, in the neighbourhood of Endellion and St. Minver, but they are of little consequence. The oxyde of lead is valuable for painting and dying, and also for medicinal uses.

Among the numerous mineral productions of Cornwall, *Gold and Silver* ought not to be omitted: the former has been frequently found in the stream works, in small granules, generally intermixed with the tin ore. The largest piece ever found, is mentioned by *Borlase* to have weighed 15 pennyweights and 16 grains. The latter has been found, at different periods, in considerable quantities, particularly in a mine called *Huel Mexico*, some years ago, near St. Agnes; also in the Herland Copper Mine, in the parish of Gwynear.—A particular account of the discovery of silver in the Herland Mine, was furnished by the Rev. Malachy Hitchins, and printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1801. But it appears that after the mine had been sunk to a considerable depth, the works were abandoned, the expenses incurred having considerably exceeded the receipts.

Within the last five years, a great quantity of silver has been discovered in a mine belonging to Sir Christopher Hawkins.

Iron, in rich lodes of red and brown ore, has been found in great abundance in many parts of the county, but there are not any iron mines which have been much worked.—*Iron Pyrites*, or Sulphuret of iron, occur in most of the veins of copper, as well as some magnetical iron ore at Penzance, and specular iron ore at Tin Croft Mine, in Illogan, Botallack Mine, near the Land's End, and other places.

A variety of other semi-metals is found in Cornwall; the most remarkable of these are *Bismuth*, *Zinc*, *Antimony*, *Cobalt*, *Arsenic*, *Wolfram*, *Menhanite*, and *Molybdena*, or *Sulphuret of Molybdenum;* but a description of the places where they are found, and of their several properties, has already been published in most of the works relating to this county.

Notwithstanding the early part of the *History of Cornwall* is enveloped in obscurity, there is little reason to doubt that (particularly from the writings of Leland) a *battle* was fought between the renowned *King Arthur* and his nephew Mordred, in the neighbourhood of Camelford, in which the former was slain ; and that several warlike antiquities have been found on the spot where it is said to have taken place.

During the incursions of the Saxons, several engagements took place between them and the Cornish Britons, particularly in the time of Athelstan, who in the year 926, is said to have completely defeated this county and subdued the Scilly Isles, when considerable havoc and depredations were committed. At subsequent periods, the Danish pirates frequently landed,

and committed great mischief in many parts of the county, especially in plundering the monasteries.

Several commotions took place in Cornwall, during the captivity of Richard the First; St. Michael's Mount was seized, and afterwards given up; but Henry de la Pomeroy, is said to have died through fear of the King's anger.

In the year 1322, many of the Cornish people were smitten with an enthusiasm of conquering the Holy Land, and left the county; but some were executed, and others returned and repented of their folly.

When Queen Margaret landed at Weymouth in the year 1471, the people of Cornwall and Devonshire, under the persuasions of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc, and Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, marched to Exeter and accompanied her to Tewkesbury, when her troops were completely defeated, and the Queen, after being ransomed, died a few years after in France. At the latter end of the same year, John Vere, Earl of Oxford, took possession of St. Michael's Mount, and retained possession of it till the February following, when (on his life being spared by the King) it was surrendered to Sir John Fortescue.

In 1497, the inhabitants of Cornwall rose in rebellion, and marched to Blackheath, in Kent, where they were defeated by Lord Dauberry, and their ringleaders executed. Lord Bacon, says, "On this occasion, they were armed with a strong and mighty bow, and had arrows the length of a tailor's yard." Shortly after another rebellion broke out in Cornwall, and no less than 3000 men

joined the notorious Perkin Warbeck, and marched to Exeter; but his wife, Lady Catherine Gordon, was taken a prisoner from St. Michael's Mount. A subsequent rebellion broke out in the year 1548, under Humphry Arundell, who was defeated and executed, together with many of his supporters.

During the civil wars in the 17th century, the inhabitants of Cornwall greatly distinguished themselves by their bravery and loyalty; but during the severe contests which took place, many valuable lives were lost on both sides; especially as the insurgents had taken possession of some of the strongest fortifications in the county. Cornwall now furnishes a regiment of militia, a corps of miners, and several troops of yeomanry. During the late war with France, many volunteer corps were raised, but fortunately their services were not required.

Excursion from Plymouth to the Land's End; through Looe, Fowey, Lostwithiel, St. Austell, Mevagizzy, Tregony, Grampound, Truro, Penryn, Falmouth, Helston, Marazion, and Penzance.

THE great importance, in a commercial and nautical point of view, that has been of late years attached to the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Dock,* in a commercial and nautical respect, has not only tended to render those places of great consequence in the West of England; but as travellers proceeding into Cornwall, generally take this direction, in preference to the one which enters the county, via Launceston, the following Excursion has been considered the most likely to interest, and display the beauties of the southern part of the county. The scenery of Plymouth and its vicinity is highly pleasing and picturesque, particularly the views of Mount Edgecumbe and those on the banks of the Tamar. The majestic appearance of the numerous ships of war riding at anchor, contrasted with the surrounding country, forms a picture truly sublime. Previous to quitting this neighbourhood, the admirers of the fine arts will derive much pleasure from visiting

* By Royal Mandate this place now bears the name of Davenport; and the event was celebrated by much loyalty, on the 1st of January last.

Saltram, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Morley, which is enriched by a great variety of valuable paintings; among the most eminent are the following:

St. Faith, by Guido—In her right hand she holds her emblem of a white flag, which forms the back ground of the head.

Peasants playing at cards, by John Lingleback; with a view of the neighbourhood of the Forum at Rome, in the back ground.

Galatea surrounded by Nymphs—Dominichino; copied from the exquisite Fresco, by Raphael, in the Farnesine Palace at Rome.

Virgin and Child, by Sassoferrato—This picture recalls the idea of the celebrated Madonna Della sedia of Raphael, of whom the painter was a close imitator.

Landscape and Figures—Karel du Jardin.

Storm at Sea, by Vandervelde.

View near Tivoli—Gasper Poussin.

Group of Soldiers, or Banditti—Salvator Rosa.

Interior of a Cottage, with Group of Peasants—D. Teniers.

A Conversation Piece—A. Palemides.

Landscape, with Ruins and Antient Sculpture—Francesco Milo.

Landscape and Figures—D. Dalens.

Ditto—Both.

Daphne pursued by Apollo—Francesco Albano.

Landscape with Travellers, halting at a blacksmith's shop—P. Wouverman.

The Incredulity of St. Thomas—Gerard Hoel.

St. Anthony and Christ—Antonio Caracci.

View of the Doge's Palace at Venice—Canaletti.

A Negro's Head—Rubens.

St. John and Christ—Antonio Raffaelle Mengs.

A Holy Family—Frederic Baroccio.

Two Views in Venice—Canaletti.

Three Female Figures, as Huntresses, by Rubens; supposed to be his three wives.

Bolingbroke Family—Vandyck.

Siege of Maestricht—Anthony Francis Vander-Meulen.

A Group of six Figures, size of life—P. Veronesse.

Adoration of the Shepherds—Carlo Dolce.

Figures with Goats and Sheep—Berghem.

Group of Sheep—Albert Cuyp.

Ulysses discovering Achilles—Angelica Kauffman.

Hector taking leave of Andromache—ditto.

Assumption of the Virgin, with Glory of Angels—Lorenzo Sabbatini.

Portrait of Oliver Cromwell—David Beck.

Mercury—Weenix. There are also several fine productions by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A catalogue of the pictures has been printed at the expense of their noble owner, for the use of strangers, who are at all times allowed to have access to them. The situation of the house is one of the most enchanting spots in England, and commands a number of diversified prospects. Saltram is a modern edifice erected by the late Lord Boringdon, whose ancestors, the Parkers, possessed a more ancient Mansion about a mile hence, but which is become ruinous, and now occupied by

a respectable farmer. In Britton's Architectural Antiquities is a fine print of old Boringdon House.

Mount Edgecumbe, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, is another beautiful spot embellished with fine promenades, gardens, and shrubberies, perhaps equal to any in England. The house is a very low building, erected about the year 1550, with battlements and an octagonal tower at each angle. It contains some fine family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The beauty of this spot has often awakened the ideas of the poet; and who can quit it without enjoying the same feelings which inspired the following lines?

"Farewell, Mount Edgecumbe, all thy calm retreats,
Thy lovely prospects, and thy mossy seats;
Farewell the coolness of thy dark deep woods,
Farewell the grandeur of thy circling floods.

Where'er futurity may lead the way,
Where in this vale of life, I chance to stray—
Imagination to thy scenes shall turn,
Dwell on thy charms, and for thy beauties burn."

After crossing the harbour to Tor Point, on the right is *Thankes*, a seat of the noble family of Graves, which commands a pleasing view of Hamoaze and the surrounding country.

Antoney House, the seat of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated on a branch of the Lynher Creek. It contains a great variety of family portraits, and a few other fine paintings, by Holbein, Vandyke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other artists.

The village of ANTONEY is about three miles from Plymouth, and has a very picturesque appearance from the road. The *Church* is a small fabric situated on an eminence, and contains several handsome memorials of the Carew family; one of which, to the memory of Richard Carew, the author of the Survey of Cornwall, has a long Latin inscription and the following curious verses:

Full thirteen fives of yeares I toiling have o'erpast,
And in the fourteenth, weary, enter'd am at last.
While rocks, sands, storms, and leakes to take my bark away,
By grief, troubles, sorrows, sickness, did essay;
And yet arriv'd I am not at the port of death,
The port to everlasting life that openeth.
My time uncertain, Lord, long certain cannot be,
What's best to me's unknown and only known to thee,
O by repentance and amendment grant that I
May still live in thy fear and in thy favor dye.

The prospects from the church-yard are extremely pleasing, and justly merit the eulogium of one of our modern poets:

"The raptur'd eye now wanders round
The circling stretch of distant ground,
Where fading mountains crown the scene,
With many a fertile vale between—
Where sporting with the solar beams,
Fam'd Tamar winds her wanton streams,
And deck'd with villas, forts, and towns,
With woods and pastures, hills and downs,
With docks and navies—England's pride—
And lighter barks that swiftly glide."

About four miles from Antoney, to the right of the

Village of
ANTONEY,
CORNWALL.

road after passing Craft Hole, is *Sheviock Church*, an antient building containing some curious tombs of the Dawnays, and a superb monument to the memory of Sir Edward Courtenay and his Lady. The following beautiful lines are engraved on a memorial for one of the Duckworth Family, who died at an early age:

Dear lost Penelope, and must this tomb
Quench the sweet promise of thy op'ning bloom,
Crush the sweet harvest of a mind so fair,
Its early piety, its filial care?

No there are seeds that angry tempests brave,
These cannot perish in a timeless grave;
Sprung from the Tree of Life, to them 'tis giv'n,
Though sown on earth, to germinate in heav'n.

Passing hence through the hamlet of Hessingford, at a short distance is *Bake*, the seat of Sir John Singleton Copley, Bart., His Majesty's Attorney General, which is a handsome modern edifice, built on the site of an antient mansion noted in former times as the residence of the Moyles,* and which was a few years ago destroyed by fire.

* The learned Walter Moyle, was born at this place in the year 1672. After receiving his academical education at Oxford, he was entered at the Temple; but possessing a taste too refined to submit to the drudgery of what he termed law lucrative, he applied himself to the study of general jurisprudence; and then probably laid the foundation of those sound political principles, which he afterwards displayed in parliament, and which procured him the esteem of all his cotemporaries. He passed the remainder of his life at Bake, and his Essays on Various Topics of Polite Literature, display much erudition and sound judgment.—*Beauties of England and Wales for Cornwall, page* 396.

Drawn & Engd by T. Williams from a Drawing by P. H. L. Stackhouse for the Excursions through Cornwall

FOWEY,
CORNWALL.

On approaching the towns of EAST AND WEST LOOE, the scenery becomes highly romantic. These towns derive their appellation from the river, on the banks of which they are built, and are connected by a low narrow stone bridge of 12 arches. Both places return members to Parliament, but in themselves contain little to interest the traveller. Several delightful modern residences have been built on the banks of the Looe river; among the most prominent, is Col. Lemon's, near Polvellan. Rowland Stephenson Esq. has lately purchased a very desirable residence in this neighbourhood. The population of both towns amounts to about 1300, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in maritime employments.

About three miles west of Looe is *Trelawny House*, the seat of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart., a venerable mansion, but built at different periods. It contains some good family portraits, particularly one of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In *Pelynt Church*, which is not far distant from the house, there is a very curious monument to the memory of Francis Buller, Esq., who died in 1615, with the effigies of himself, wife, and twelve children kneeling in the attitude of prayer.

About five miles from hence, is FOWEY,* an antient

* "The glorie of Fowey," says Leland, "rose by the warres in King Edwards the Firste and Thirde, and Harrey the 5 day, partely by the feates of warre, partly by pyracie, and so waxing rich fell all to Merchandize; so that the Towne was haunted with shippes of

borough and market town, situated in one of the most delightful and romantic parts of the county, on the western bank of the river, from which its name is derived; but being seated in a valley, it is not visible till you approach the ferry. It is distant 24 miles from Plymouth, and 244 from London. The houses are very irregularly built, with foundations composed of a hard bluish slate, (termed by Mineralogists, *Fat-quatz*, from its greasiness to the touch,) and the principal street extends nearly a mile in length, but is very narrow and badly paved.

Fowey has returned members to Parliament since the 13th year of the reign of Elizabeth, and the right of election is now chiefly vested in those of the inhabitants who pay scot and lot. The corporation consists of a Mayor, eight Aldermen, a Recorder, and Town Clerk. The number of inhabitants, by the late census, amounted to 1455.

The *Church* is a handsome fabric, composed of three

divers Nations, and their shippes went to all Nations, it also appears by the roll of the huge fleet of Edward the Thirde before Calice, inserted in Hakaby's Voyages that Fowey contributed 47 ships and 770 mariners, being a great number than came from any other port in England, except Yarmouth."—Carew in his time, speaking of the prosperous state of Fowey, says, "I may not pass in silence the commendable deserts of Master Rashleigh the elder, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon, for his industrious judgment and adventuring the trade of Merchandize first opened a light and way to the townsmen now thriving, and left his sonne large Wealth and possessions, who together with daily bettering his estate, converteth the same to hospitality and other actions befitting a Gentleman well affected to his God, Prince, and Country."

aisles, with a lofty pinnacled tower at the west end. In the north aisle is a noble altar-tomb of marble, with a full-length figure of the deceased, in alabaster, richly carved, and erected to the memory of John Rashleigh, Esq., who died Aug. 11, 1582; with the following curious inscription:

JOHN RASHLEIGH LIVED YEARS
THREESCORE THREE
AND THEN DID YIELD TO DIE.
HE DID BEQUEATH HIS SOUL TO
GOD
HIS CORPSE HEREIN TO LIE.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE YET
RASHLEIGH'S HEIGHT
WELL SHOWETH FROM WHENCE
HE CAME,
HIS VIRTUOUS LIFE IN FOWEY
TOWN
DESERVETH ENDLESS FAME.

LANYON HE DID TAKE TO WIFE, BY HER HAD CHILDREN STORE,
YET AT HIS DEATH BUT DAUGHTERS SIX, ONE SON, HE HAD NO MORE:
ALL THEM TO PARTAKE UNDER HERE, BECAUSE FIT SPACE WAS NONE,
THE SON WHOSE ONLY CHARGE THIS WAS, IS THEREFORE SET ALONE.

There are also several other memorials of the Rashleigh and the Treffry families in this church.

On an eminence near the church, is *Place* or *Treffry House*, a very antient building, and which is said to have been partly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., by one of the Treffry family. It is an interesting building, and displays some rich Gothic work on the southern front; though it has been greatly altered by modern improvements. The accompanying engraving presents, it is presumed, a faithful representation of this interesting building. The owner, J. T. Austen, Esq., is a gentleman of considerable ability, and very politely furnished Mr. Lysons with much information respecting this county.

The *Harbour* of Fowey is spacious, and well secured from the destructive effects of storms, by the hills encircling it; and on rising ground near the sea, are the remains of two *Towers*, said to have been erected in the

PLACE HOUSE,
near
CORNWALL.

Pub.d May 1 1829 by Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers Court, London

England. There are also here some fine drawings and portraits.

About a mile from the house, in a very sequestered spot called *Polredmouth*, close to the sea, is an octagonal *Grotto* of curious workmanship, composed of an immense number of minerals, fossils, &c. In the centre of it is a very handsome table, composed of 32 species of polished granite, which were all found in the county.

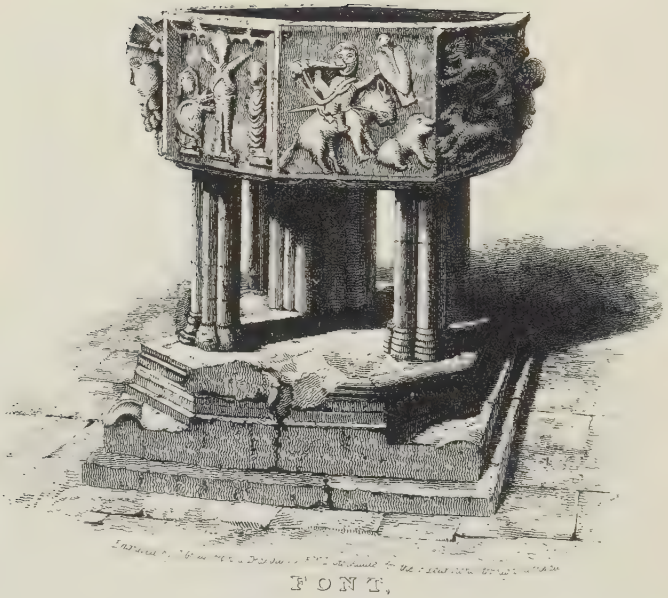
As the parish church of Tywardreth is more than two miles distant from Menabilly, a neat *Chapel* has been built at the expense of Mr. Rashleigh, nearly adjoining the entrance Lodge.

The road from hence to Lostwithiel, is extremely dreary; but on approaching it, the *Church Tower* of Lanlivery, a small village to the left, forms a pleasing object.

LOSTWITHIEL is a very ancient borough and market town, situated on the high road to Falmouth from Plymouth, and 28 miles west of Tor Point. The Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and 17 Burgesses, have the right of electing the members to serve in Parliament.

The *Church* is rather a handsome edifice, with one very lofty aisle and two small ones; the tower at the western end is surmounted by a singularly beautiful Gothic spire. The chief attraction of the interior is a very curious and antient octagonal *Font*. It is supported by

per in cubes of a bright green colour.—A very valuable work was published a few years ago, entitled, "Specimens of British Minerals," from this collection, embellished with a number of fine plates, from drawings by Underwood and Bone.



FONT,

in Lostwithiel church

CORNWALL.

five clustered columns, and charged with a representation of a huntsman riding an ass, accoutred in a short jacket with a sword by his side, a horn in his mouth, a hawk on his finger; a dog seizing a rabbit; an ape's head entwined with a snake; a representation of the Crucifixion, with a female figure on each side; and the arms of the Earl of Cornwall: but the whole has been much obliterated and disfigured by a thick coat of whitewash. The accompanying engraving, will, it is presumed, be found an accurate representation of this highly interesting relic of antiquity.

Lostwithiel is at present a town of little trade, although barges are navigable to the quay, every tide, from Fowey. The houses are chiefly built of stone with slated roofs, and have mostly a respectable appearance. The parish contains, according to the late census, 933 inhabitants.

At a short distance south of the church, are some considerable remains of an antient *Exchequer* or *Shire Hall.* It was no doubt formerly a magnificent building; the walls are of great thickness, supported by massy buttresses, and the interior contains a number of gloomy apartments, ill calculated for the purpose which it is now converted into, a Stannary Prison. On the exterior are the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall with supporters, surmounted with the Prince's plume well carved. There is also a neat *Town-Hall,* erected in 1740, at the expense of Richard Edgecumbe, Esq. in which the Summer Quarter Sessions for the county are held.

The weekly market is well supplied with all kinds of

Engraved by J. Greig from a Drawing by T. M. Sacrédale for the Excursions through Cornwall

RESTORMEL CASTLE,

CORNWALL.

provision, and there are three fairs annually in this place. The principal inn affords excellent accommodation and good stabling.

Within a mile and a half of Lostwithiel, on the summit of an artificial mound, are the venerable remains of *Restormel Castle*,* which in former times was a place of considerable importance. History, however, is silent as to the origin of this highly interesting fortification; and as it is not even mentioned in the Doomsday Survey, it is generally supposed to have been erected

* *Leland* describes Restormel Castle as "sore defaced" in his time, "the fair large dungeon" says he "yet stondith, a chapel cast out of it, a newer work than it, and now unrofid."—*Carew* says "certes it may move compassion, that a palace so healthful for aire, so delightful for prospect, so necessary for commodities, so fayre for building, and so strong for defence, should in time of secure peace, and under the protection of his natural princes, be wronged with those spoylings, then which it could endure no greater at the hands of any forayne and deadly enemy, &c.—*Norden* also says, "The whole Castle beginneth to mourne, and to wringe out hard stones for teares; that she that was embraced, visited, and delighted with great princes, is now desolate, forsaken, and forlorne: the Cannon needs not batter, nor the pioneer to undermine, nor powder to blow up this so famous a pyle; for time and tirrannie hath wrought her desolation, her water pipes of lead gone, the planchings rotten, the walls fallen downe, the fayre and large chimnye pieces, and all that would yield monie or serve for use, are converted to Men's private purposes, and there remaineth a false show of honor, not contentinge anie compassionate eye to behold her lingrynge decays. Men greyve to see the dying delays of anie brute creature, so may we mourne to see so stately a pyle so long a fallinge, if it be of no use, the carcase would make some profit, therefore if it deserve, let her fall be no longer delayde, else will it drop peece meele downe, and her now profitable reliques will then serve to little or no use."

by Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, and was the residence of himself, and the subsequent Earls of Cornwall. Restormel Castle is said to have been in a dilapidated state, prior to the reign of Henry the Eighth. The present remains chiefly consist of a circular area of 110 feet diameter; the walls of which are nine feet thick, secured by a deep moat, now choaked up with brambles and wild plants. The entrance, on the south side, (which had formerly a draw-bridge,) has an outer and inner arch supporting a square tower in ruins. Round the area, the foundations of three regular suites of apartments are easily traced, connected by two dark narrow stone staircases leading to the top of the ramparts. The ruins are richly overgrown with ivy, and being almost embosomed in wood, are very pleasing objects to the lovers of the picturesque, as well as to impress the mind with the most sublime ideas of the instability of human grandeur.

Oh! what is pomp, and sublunary power?
And what is man who boasts himself so high?
The sport of fate—the tenant of an hour;
Dust, animated dust, that breathes to die!

The accompanying engravings represent the most interesting parts of this antient fortress: the interior view, it is presumed, will afford much gratification to those who have visited the place.

Restormel House, the residence of John Hext, Esq. is a low embattled structure, said to have been erected on the site of an antient chapel. The demesne attached thereto, is now the property of the Earl of Mount Edge-

Engraved by J. Greig, from a Drawing by F. W. Wikdale, for the Excursions through Cornwall.

RESTORMEL CASTLE,

CORNWALL.

Plate 2.

Engraved by T. Jeavons from a Drawing by I. W. Stockdale

BOCONNOC PARK HOUSE,

CORNWALL.

cumbe. The valley in which this house is built, with the castle on the eminence near it, form for the artist a very pleasing picture, and have often been admired.

Boconnoc House, formerly the seat of the late Lord Camelford, is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville. It is a large plain building, situated about three miles east of Lostwithiel, in a richly wooded park well stocked with deer, and is a very pleasing ride from the town. The interior contains many handsome suites of apartments, a good library, and among other works of art, a fine bust of the late Earl of Chatham, on which the following panegyrical lines have been written:

"Her trophies faded, and revers'd her spear,
See England's Genius bend o'er CHATHAM's bier,
Her sails no more, in every clime unfurl'd,
Proclaim her dictates to th' admiring world:—
No more shall accents nervous, bold and strong,
Flow in full periods from his patriot tongue;
Yet shall th' historic and poetic page,
Thy name, great Shade, devolve from Age to Age;
Thine and thy Country's fate, congenial, tell—
By thee she triumph'd, and by thee she fell."

This seat is remarkable as having been occupied for a short time, by King Charles, during the civil wars. On a commanding eminence, a short distance from the house, stands an elegantly-proportioned obelisk, 123 feet in height, with the following inscription carved on its pedestal.

In Gratitude and Affection
To the Memory of
SIR RICHARD LYTTLETON.

And to perpetuate the Remembrance
which rendered him
The Delight of his own age,
And worthy the Veneration of
Posterity.
1771.

The country between Lostwithiel and St. Austell is pleasing, and most delightful views of the ocean occasionally present themselves; it is also enlivened by the busy operations of the miners.

On approaching the village of ST. BLAZEY, about half a mile to the right, is *Prideaux Place*, at present the residence of David Howell, Esq.; but what perhaps engrosses the particular attention of the traveller, is a very fine bold promontory, nearly opposite the house, and the lands about it are ornamented with young plantations, and many other improvements have been recently made at the expense of Colman Rashleigh, Esq. The *Church* is a small antient fabric, on an eminence close to the mail road. From hence to St. Austell the distance is four miles, and is a very pleasant ride.

Within one mile of the town, on the left, is PORTHMEAR or CHARLESTOWN, now become of considerable consequence, owing to the spirited and laudable exertions of the late Charles Rashleigh, Esq. Since the year 1791, a *Pier* has been built, the pilchard fishery carried on, and several buildings have been erected for that purpose. Here also, most of the *China clay* brought from St. Stephen's is exported.

ST. AUSTELL is situated on the side of a hill, in a highly cultivated part of the county; it is now become

ST AUSTELL,

CORNWALL.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Drawing by [illegible] through Cornwall.

ST AUSTILL CHURCH.
CORNWALL.

a very populous market town, and with the parish, which is one of the largest in extent, contains no less than 6175 inhabitants. Although it has no claim to antiquity, and is noticed, by Leland, only as a poor village; yet the numerous *Mines* in its vicinity have raised it to an enviable rank of importance.

The *Church*, which stands nearly in the centre of the town, is a handsome fabric, ornamented with fanciful and grotesque sculpture.* Over the principal entrance on the south side, are some curious cyphers, the meaning of which has not been satisfactorily explained, even by the most intelligent antiquarians. The interior is commodious, and contains a few good monuments. The *Font* nearly resembles that in Bodmin church.

The benefices of St. Austell and St. Blazey are blended, and are in the gift of the Crown: it is now enjoyed by the Rev. Richard Hennah. St. Blazey is famous for being the landing place of Bishop Blaze, the patron of the woolcombing trade; whose effigy is in the parish church, to whom it was dedicated, and from whom its name was derived. In this parish also is held an annual festival, on the very period which is observed for the commemoration of the great Blaze by all the woolcombers in the kingdom. In a field near the church is a stone above seven feet high, and not above 18 inches square, but the inscription is totally obliterated; tra-

* The inhabitants boast of the Tower as the handsomest in the county; but an impartial observer will not surely prefer it to that of Probus, though some parts of the sculptural ornaments of the former, surpass considerably the latter.

dition says it was a sepulchral monument of a West Saxon Chief, and on it are several crosses engraven.

The market of St. Austell is held on Friday, the charter for which was first bestowed by Oliver Cromwell, as a grateful reward for the heroic exertions of one May, who had a seat near the town; and for his particular gallantry displayed in a battle fought near Boconnoc. It is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions, but being mostly held in the streets is a great nuisance to travellers. A large market, equal to a fair, is held annually on the day preceding Good Friday. It has two fairs for bullocks, sheep, coarse woollen goods, &c. The first is held on Whit Thursday, and the other on the 30th of November. Since the year 1792, there have been two additional fairs, or shows of cattle, held annually at this place; the one to be constantly on the third Tuesday in July, and the other on the third Tuesday in October. Both these last mentioned fairs are for horses, bullocks, sheep, &c.

Although the manufactered commodities in St. Austell are not deserving of mention, except it be in coarse woollens; yet its commerce in various branches is very considerable, and its inhabitants are in general remarked for being an industrious thriving people. The White Hart Inn is an excellent house for Commercial Gentlemen.

Adjoining the western part of the town, are three very spacious *Blowing Houses.* In two of them, cylinders are adopted instead of the common-formed bellows, and this mode of operation is considered preferable to the other.

There are *Quarries* in this neighbourhood, which pro-

duce what is commonly called china clay. Sometimes not less than 4000 tons per year is shipped at Charlestown, and conveyed to Bristol, Liverpool, and Wales, and from those places to Staffordshire, where it is manufactured into porcelain. The clay is mostly packed in small barrels, and carried to Charlestown in low carts with broad wheels.

A traveller should make some stay here, and see the copper mines at Crennis, and particularly the rich tin mine of Polgooth, to the west of this town.

Near this town, at a place called *Menacuddle*, is a waterfall, over which is a small dilapidated arched *Chapel*, supposed formerly to have been used as a place of retirement, for the sake of holy purification. Although it is near the road, yet, being in a wood, is not easily seen. It is a very pleasing subject for the pencil as a vignette, and has been engraved from drawings by Prout.

Penrice, which is two miles south of St. Austell, is an antient mansion, but has lately undergone a complete modernization by its worthy proprietor, Joseph Sawle Sawle, Esq.: it contains several good family portraits.

The ride from St. Austell to Mevagizzy, a distance of six miles, is very pleasing; and the stranger will be greatly astonished at the busy operations of the miners, in one of the largest Tin Stream Works in the county, which adjoins the road about half way. The opening bay of the sea is a striking feature; it bursts suddenly upon the traveller at a place called Pentuan, within two miles of Mevagizzy. Several new buildings have

lately been erected here, at the expense of Sir C. Hawkins, which, from their commanding situation, must in summer season, be very desirable residences.

As a fishing town, MEVAGIZZY ranks before any other in the county. It has a spacious *Harbour;* and the town, having narrow streets, is built in a very irregular manner, but many of the houses surround the harbour. It has a romantic appearance when viewed from the neighbouring heights, with the beautiful mansion and plantations of Heligan forming the back ground.

The *Church* is a small edifice, standing at the north-east entrance of the town; but the tower has not been rebuilt since it fell down a few years since. The interior contains a handsome monument, with effigies of the deceased, erected to the memory of Otwell Hill, Esq. and his wife, who died in 1614, with the following curious inscription:

Stock Lancashire, birth London, Cornwall gave
To Otwell Hill inheritance and grave,
Frank, frugal, pleasant, sober, stout and kind,
Of worde true, just in deede, men did him finde.

Two Raigns he served a justice of the Peace,
Belov'd he liv'd and godly did decease,
Mary his Wife, to overlive him lothe,
This Monument hath raised to them both.

Mevagizzy contains near 400 houses, and according to the last census, 2450 inhabitants. About two miles from the town, is *Heligan*, the seat of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, a very elegant and substantial residence, most beautifully situated, and embellished

with fine gardens and shrubberies. In one of the gardens is a pond with an immense number of gold and silver fish, which thrive here in great perfection.

Caerhays, the seat of John Bettesworth Trevanion, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the Cornish Militia, is another beautiful mansion of a castellated form, lately rebuilt at a very considerable expense from designs of that eminent architect Nash, and when perfectly finished, will be as handsome a residence as any in the county. The walk to the *Battery* close to the sea is very delightful, and the woody plantations add greatly to the beauty of this residence. The present liberal proprietor possesses much taste, and is continually improving the grounds round the house.

About four miles from hence is TREGONY, a very ancient Borough-town, and was formerly a place of some consequence. It had two *Churches*, a *Castle*, and *Priory;* but one of the churches, St. James's, at the bottom of the town, has long since gone to decay, and the one now remaining at the head of the town, has a respectable and venerable appearance. Scarcely a vestige remains of the Castle, which stood at the lower end of the town. This fortress is said to have been built by Henry de Pomeroy, on behalf of John Earl of Cornwall: at the time that King Richard I. was in the Holy Land, it was standing, and was the seat of the Pomeroys, in the reign of Edward VI.

In the year 1696,* Hugh Boscawen, Esq., founded an *Hospital* for decayed housekeepers, and endowed it

* Lyson's Mag. Brit. page 75.

CARHAYS CASTLE.

CORNWALL.

The Seat of [illegible]

with lands, now let at 30£. per annum, but capable of being raised (at the expiration of the present lease) to about three times that sum.

Tregony returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., and the right of election is vested in the principal housekeepers who pay scot and lot. According to the last census, the inhabitants amount to 1035, being an increase of only 112 since the year 1811. Tregony has a market weekly, and five fairs annually.

On the north-west side of the town stood what is called Old Tregony, where was a church dedicated to St. James, the walls of which were standing when Tonkin made his collections about the year 1736: part of the tower remained many years later. This church was a rectory, the advowson of which belonged to the Abbey de Valle in Normandy, and was given by that convent in the year 1267, to the prior and convent of Merton in Surrey, together with the Priory of Tregony, a small cell to that alien monastery. Mr. Whitaker says, that the site of the Priory of Tregony was opposite the old mount of the castle: and speaks of a doorway belonging to a stable, as having been the gateway of the Priory. The rectory of St. James is held with the vicarage of St. Cuby.

In the Borough of Tregony, is a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, which is used as a chapel-of-ease to the church of St. James.

Trewarthenick, about two-miles from this place, the seat of the late Francis Gregor, Esq., formerly M. P.

for the county, is a pleasant and comfortable residence, with an excellent library and some good portraits; one, of Oliver Cromwell, is very fine.

Ruan Lanyhorne, a small village two miles south-west of Tregony, is remarkable for having been, upwards of 30 years, the residence of the Rev. John Whitaker, the learned author of the Ecclesiastical History of the Cathedral of Cornwall; he died in the year 1808, aged 73 years.—A few days after his decease, the following lines appeared in the Cornwall Gazette, and are supposed to have been written by the late Fortescue Hitchins, Esq. author of the poem called "*Tears of Cornubia,*" founded on the melancholy loss of the St. George, in which Admiral Reynolds and many others unfortunately perished.

" Ah Whitaker, Cornubia's proudest boast,
Thou brightest gem that ever genius lost
From her Tiara—must we then deplore
Thy last farewell, to time's immortal shore;
Must we, oppress'd with unavailing grief,
Seek, (where thou sought'st) but vainly seek relief,
From fair philosophy; alas! too true,
Oh wisdom's pride, oh virtue's child! adieu!
Not even age that checks fond fancy's flight,
And whelms the genius in Lethean night,
Could to thy powers one envious barrier raise,
Or blast the laurel of thy well-earned praise;
But like a cloudless morn, thy period pass'd,
Bright with superior virtues to the last.
When way-worn travellers, at day's decline,
See yon grand orb with matchless lustre shine,
Urg'd by a sudden impulse of delight,
Heedless they wander, of approaching night,

Till deeper shades o'erspread their devious way,
And ev'ry pleasure vanishes with day.
Then, Whitaker, true votaries of woe!
Robb'd of thy lustre, whither shall we go,
Go where we list—prophetic is the strain,
We ne'er shall look upon thy like again."

From Tregony to Grampound the distance is about two miles; and within half a mile on the left, is the parish church of *St. Creed*, a neat embattled structure, pleasantly surrounded by foliage. Here, as rector, lived the Rev. William Gregor; he was a good priest, an active magistrate, a good mineralogist, and an able chymist. In this parish is a modern-built house, called Garlinnic, with beautiful gardens and fish ponds, the residence of the Rev. George Moore.

GRAMPOUND is remarkable as having been one of the Borough towns of the county.* It principally consists of one street, but the houses have a decayed and mean appearance; it however possesses a tolerable good inn. Nearly in the centre of the town is an antient *Chapel*, in which, till lately, divine service was performed, but now fast mouldering to decay, with a small septangular cross in front of it. The *Market-house* is also a very antique structure. Grampound contains, according to the late returns, 668 inhabitants, being an increase of only 67 during the last 10 years.

Crossing an antient bridge over the Fal at the bottom

* In consequence of certain corrupt practices, a Bill has recently passed Parliament, disfranchising this borough, and allowing two additional members to be returned for the County of York.

PROBUS CHURCH.
CORNWALL.

Pub.d Feb.1 1824 by Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers Court, London.

of the town, from which its name is derived, the distance to Probus is two miles and a half; and within one mile of that village, on the left, is *Trewithan*, the seat of Sir Christoper Hawkins, Bart., M. P. It is a spacious mansion, commanding a number of diversified prospects, and great improvements have been made in the grounds: the interior is embellished with some good paintings and portraits, and also contains a very valuable collection of books. Much praise is due to its noble owner, for his unwearied endeavours to promote the interests of Cornwall. A great quantity of silver and lead ore, has lately been discovered upon his estates, in this county; and a few years since, this gentleman wrote a small interesting Treatise on Tin, &c.

The *Church* of St. Probus is a very antient structure, and contains three lofty aisles. Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, who was put to death by a mutiny of the Londoners in Cheapside, was rector, and a great benefactor to this parish. The tower was built by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, in the reign of Henry VII. It rises majestically to the height of 108 feet; and when contrasted with the low humble thatched cottages surrounding it, has a very picturesque appearance. The angles of the tower are supported by a double buttress, diminishing in size as they approach the top, which is embellished with embrasures, and 40 pinnacles in eight clusters. The plinth, cornices, and upper story, are decorated with a variety of sculpture, consisting of small figures, foliage, fleur-de-lis, animals, and other objects. On the north and south sides are

three Gothic niches.* The interior contains a large marble monument to the memory of Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of Trewithan, M. P. for Grampound; with a female figure reclining on an urn.

At a distance of two miles north from Probus, in the parish of Ladock, is one of the most picturesque vales in the county; which being enriched by several cottages, an old bridge, and other objects, presents a picture seldom to be equalled.

Tregothnan, the seat of the Earl of Falmouth, is a beautiful mansion, lately erected at a very considerable expense, from the designs of Wilkins, and, in point of beauty, is surpassed by no other in the county. The situation of the house is imposingly embosomed in majestic wood, and may be considered as one of the most romantic spots in the kingdom. It is built on a gentle eminence, commanding a great variety of extensive and diversified prospects, which are greatly improved by the winding courses of the river Fal.

In the construction of this mansion, the architect has made a very choice selection of the most perfect examples extant. Its irregularity of form, and variety of ornament, closely resemble the style of the buildings erected during the reign of Henry VII. The great staircase is 42 feet in height, and occupies the large central tower; on the ground floor are the drawing-room, (54 feet long by 28 feet wide,) book room, dining room, billiard room, &c. A wide terrace with a parapet extends round the south-western part of the building;

* Beauties of England and Wales for Cornwall, page 249.

THE COTHAM, NEAR T[illegible]

Engraved by I. Seavons, from a Drawing, by F. W.L. Stockdale, for the Excursions through Cornwall.

TRURO,

CORNWALL.

the *Park* is embellished with fine timber; and a very pleasant ride, extending some miles, has been formed along the banks of the river.

The *Church* of St. Michael Penkervil, which almost adjoins the park, is an antient fabric, and contains a handsome monument by Rysbrach, to the memory of the late Admiral Boscawen.

From Tregothnan, after passing Mopus, or Malpus Passage, the distance to Truro is two miles, and a very pleasant ride. Approaching Truro in this direction, the town has a grand and imposing aspect; the effect of the scene is greatly improved by the numerous trading vessels lying at anchor, particularly at low water, whilst the sun is setting.

The town of Truro, may not improperly be denominated the metropolis of the county, and is pleasingly seated in a valley, at the conflux of the rivers St. Allen and Kenwyn, which (when united with a branch of the river Fal) become navigable for vessels of 100 tons. This town appears to have been of some consequence prior to the conquest; and, according to *Leland*, once possessed a *Castle*, and enjoyed many privileges. Truro has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I.: the right of election, like most other Boroughs in this county, is confined to the privileged few, the Mayor and others of the Corporation, who are the only voters.

The alterations and improvements made of late years at Truro, have certainly given the town a very neat and handsome appearance; the streets being well paved,

watered, and lighted with gas, are more comfortable than in any other town in the county. The Rev. Mr. Warner, in his Tour through Cornwall, published in the year 1809, says, " Here all the modes of polished life are visible in genteel houses, elegant hospitality, fashionable apparel, and cautious manners;" which observation, although not incorrect, may be attributed to the opulence of the inhabitants, who in mining transactions have been extremely successful.*

The *Church* is a very beautiful Gothic fabric, and consists of three aisles, with a modern tower at the west end, surmounted by a lofty spire. On the north side of the chancel is a monument, with a long inscription to the memory of the courageous *Owen Phippen*, who died in March, 1636:

> Melcome in Dorset was his place of birth,
> Aged 54: and here lies earth on Earth.

There are several other memorials in this church, but none particularly deserving of notice. Besides the church, there are no less than seven other places of worship, for different denominations of Christians.

Near this town, on a commanding healthy spot, is the

* Truro being one of the privileged coinage towns, more tin is exported from hence than from any other port in the county; great quantities of copper are also exported to Swansea and Neath in Wales. The blocks of tin lie in heaps in the streets, and are left unguarded; their weight rendering the difficulty to remove them so great, that it is never attempted.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.

J. & R. PARKER, Lith.

Edinburgh: John Grant.

County Infirmary, opened in the year 1799, under the patronage of his present Majesty, but maintained by voluntary subscriptions and contributions. Truro has also an *Assembly Room*, convertible into a Theatre; and a *County Library* established in the year 1792. A Literary Society has lately been established under his Majesty's Royal Patronage; and the *Museum* contains many valuable curiosities. Two newspapers are published here weekly; viz. the Cornwall Gazette and the West Briton. The Easter Quarter Sessions are held in this town; and the markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, are well supplied with all kinds of provisions. The parish of St. Mary, Truro, contains, according to the late returns, 2712 inhabitants, an increase of 230 since the year 1811; but if the adjoining parishes of *St. Clement's* and *Kenwyn* were included, the amount would be considerably augmented.

The celebrated Samuel Foote, of dramatic celebrity, was a native of this town.

The scenery in the immediate vicinity of Truro, is particularly beautiful, and such as must delight every traveller; the town has a very picturesque appearance, when viewed from the spot exhibited in the accompanying engraving. The voyage by the river from Truro to Falmouth, exhibits a variety of the most beautiful and romantic scenery.

A Smelting-House for *tin*, about a mile from Truro, on the Falmouth road, is well deserving of notice, as it contains no less than 10 furnaces. Culm is used as the flux in the proportion of about one-eighth to the ore, of

which nearly 600 cwt. is smelted within six hours, and yields about 350 cwt. of tin.*

About seven miles from Truro is *Carclew*, the seat of Sir William Lemon, Bart., M. P. and one of the most beautiful mansions in the county. It is situated on an eminence, in an extensive and richly wooded park, rising from the valley through which the celebrated Carnon Stream Works are conducted, and commands a number of delightful prospects. The house is an elegant building of the Ionic order, composed of granite, and the portico is connected with the wings, by colonnades. The interior is not so spacious as many residences in in this county, but contains some very handsome apartments, and the following paintings:

A Copy of Rembrandt's *Jew Rabbi.*

Two fine Views, by Murillo.

Landscape, with Water falling over a Rocky Precipice, by Wheatly.

A View in Italy, by Stalbent.

Landscape and Cattle, by Pynaker.

Two Views of Venice, by Canaletti.

Landscape, by Vanderveldt.

Portrait of William Lemon, Esq. grand-father to the present Baronet.

Portrait of Sir William and his late amiable Lady, by Romney.

PENRYN is a large antient borough and market town, pleasantly situated about nine miles from Truro, at the head of a branch of Falmouth Harbour. It was

* Vide Beauties of England and Wales for Cornwall.

CARCLEW,

The Seat of Sir Wm Lemon, Bart

CORNWALL.

223, by Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers Court.

formerly embellished with a College, founded in the thirteenth century, by Walter Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter,* for 12 prebends, which continued until the dissolution of religious edifices in the reign of Henry VIII. when its annual revenues were valued at £205 10*s.* 6*d.* This building is said, by *Leland*, to have covered a space of *three acres*, and to have been surrounded by embattled walls; but every vestige of it has long since been obliterated. Penryn was incorporated in the 18th year of the reign of James I. and is governed by a Mayor, eight Aldermen, 12 Common Councilmen, a Recorder, and inferior officers. The right of returning two members by the same charter, is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and all those of the inhabitants who pay scot and lot; but it is to be regretted that many abuses have taken place, and heavy charges laid against the borough for bribery and corruption. There is a silver cup and cover in the possession of the corporation, given by Jane, Lady Killigrew, with this inscription: "From maior to maior to the town of Permarin, when they received me that was in great misery, J. K. (Jane Killigrew) 1633." Hals says, that this lady had gone on board two Dutch ships with a party of ruffians, and having slain two Spanish merchants, their owners, robbed them of two barrels of Spanish pieces of eight. The lady, he adds, was, by means of great interest, pardoned; but her accomplices were executed. Hals's stories are not much to be depended upon; it is more certain that she was divorced

* Lyson's Mag. Brit. page 121.

from her husband, and was in consequence protected by the inhabitants of Penryn, who bore no good will to Sir John Killigrew, and his rising town of Smithick. Jane, Lady Killigrew, was daughter of Sir George Fermor, Knt. of Easton Neston, ancestor of the Earl of Pomfret: she died in 1648.

In the centre of the principal street, which is composed of many antient and irregular built houses, is the *Market House* and *Town Hall*, the appearance of which is not very pleasing; formerly three markets were held here weekly, but now only one, on a Saturday; but Penryn has four fairs annually. The population, according to the late census, amounts to 2933.

In the liber valorum of Henry VII. the Vicar is described as Vicar of St. Gluvias, and of the Chapels of Penryn and Budock.

St. Gluvias, now the *Parish Church*, stands on the opposite branch of the river; the tower of which, with the surrounding scenery, appears highly picturesque, and is much admired. The interior contains a variety of handsome memorials to the Pendarves family, of Roscrow, in this parish; and the following lines are inscribed on a monument to the memory of the Rev. John Penrose, who died in 1776, aged 63, after being 35 years vicar of this parish.

If social manners, if the gentlest mind,
If zeal for God, and love for human kind,
If all the charities which life endear
May claim affection, or demand a tear,
Then, Penrose, o'er thy venerable urn,
Domestic love may weep, and friendship mourn.

The path of duty still, the path he trod,
He walked with safety, for he walked with God;
When lost the powers of precept and of prayer,
Yet still the Flock remained the Shepherd's care.
Their wants still nobly watchful to supply,
He taught his last best lesson—how to die!

The neighbourhood of Penryn is remarkable for a very inhuman murder, which took place many years since, and from which event, the tragedy of "Fatal Curiosity," was written by Lillo.

Eny's House, the seat of Francis Eny's, Esq., near Penryn, which was erected before the reign of Edward I., has been in his family from that time, and has often been noticed for its fine gardens and shrubberies. It has an elegant appearance, and is still a residence of great respectability.

FALMOUTH, now become a very important and populous sea-port town, is distant from Plymouth 55 miles, and 269 west of London. The *Harbour*, which is considered one of the best in England, is so commodious and sheltered, that the most numerous fleet may therein ride in safety. When it was surveyed a few years ago by Commissioner Bowen, buoys for 16 sail of battle ships were laid down.*

Much disquisition and doubt have arisen respecting the origin of this town; but it seems to be generally admitted, that it was a place of but little consequence until the reign of James I., when the greater part of the town was built; neither was it incorporated until the 13th of Charles II.

* A very correct plan of this harbour is inserted in Gilbert's History of Cornwall.

Town and Harbour of
FALMOUTH,
CORNWALL.

Published by Longman & Marshall Stationers Court London

The town is built along the western shore of the harbour, the houses forming a street nearly half a mile in length. Owing to the improvements which have been made of late years, Falmouth has a very prepossessing appearance, and is now inhabited by many respectable families; but although the population of the parish, amounts by the late census, to 6374, it is not represented in Parliament; whilst St. Mawes, a mean fishing cove on the opposite side of the harbour, possesses that advantage.

The entrance to the harbour of Falmouth is fortified on each side by the *Castles* of *St. Mawes* and *Pendennis*. The latter has a very magnificent appearance, being built on a rock rising upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea, and is almost insulated. This castle was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.; but the works were materially altered and strengthened in the reign of Elizabeth. It is now strongly fortified, and contains commodious barracks for troops, good storehouses, and magazines, besides a comfortable residence for the Lieutenant Governor, and is now held by Lieutenant-General Martin Hunter. In the time of the civil wars this fortress was bravely defended against the Parliament forces, by John Arundell, of Trerice, Esq. and was only surrendered on the like conditions as were granted to other places.

St. Mawes Castle, although erected in the same reign as Pendennis, is very inferior both in size and situation. The hamlet adjoining, is remarkable only as being one of the Boroughs of Cornwall, and has returned mem-

Engraved by J Westley, From a Drawing by

PENDENNIS CASTLE,

CORNWALL.

W. of Sirakins

bers to Parliament since the year 1562. The manor is now vested in the Marquis of Buckingham, but the right of election is confined to the freeholders only.

The *Church* of Falmouth is a modern building, with a handsome altar, &c. It contains many memorials, but none remarkable. There are several meeting-houses in this town, for different sects; a small Roman Catholic Chapel, and a Jew's synagogue; also a Public Dispensary and Hospital for the relief and support of disabled seamen, their widows, and children, which is liberally patronized.

The trade of this town, and its prosperity, have much increased by the establishment of the packets that sail from hence every week to Lisbon, Portugal, the West Indies, and other places; also, by the detention of fleets of ships (particularly those outward-bound) which seek refuge in its capacious harbour, and frequently remain many weeks till the gales are favourable.—Falmouth has a good weekly market, and two fairs annually. Here is also an excellent Hotel for travellers, where every attention is paid to their comfort.

Arwenack House, remarkable as having been the residence of the *Killigrews*, (one of whom, Sir Peter Killigrew, of notoriety in the civil wars, lies buried in the church,) has been much altered from its original plan, yet still possesses an antient appearance. A manuscript history of the Killigrews, written by one of the family, says, that there was only a single house at Falmouth, besides Arwenack (the seat of the Killigrews,) when Sir Walter Raleigh, being homeward-bound from

the coast of Guinea, put in there; that he was entertained at Arwenack, and his men poorly accommodated at the solitary house, which, it is probable, had been originally built for the entertainment of sea-faring persons; that this celebrated navigator, being struck with the utility of providing more extensive accommodations at the mouth of Falmouth Harbour, for the officers and crews of homeward-bound ships, laid before the council a project for erecting four houses for that purpose. It is probable, that the single house here spoken of, was a house of entertainment, and that there were also a few fishers' cottages, though too inconsiderable, even as a village, to obtain the notice of Norden.

The *Church* of the village of Mylor, near Falmouth, is a very picturesque and antient building, containing a number of monuments, among which there is one erected in memory of Capt. Yescombe, of the King George Lisbon Packet, who was killed while defending his ship against the enemy, in 1803; and another by Westmacott, to the memory of the honourable Reginald Cocks, youngest son of Lord Somers, who died in this village, in the year 1805, at the age of twenty-eight years.

The following lines are also engraved on a monument for Elizabeth, the wife of William Lake, Esq., who died in 1806:

"Thou art safe!
The sleep of death protects thee and secures from all the
Unnumbered woes of mortal life; while we alas the
Sacred urn surround, that holds thine ashes, shall insatiate
Weep; nor time destroy the eternal grief we feel!"

Trefusis House, the property of Lord Clinton, in this neighbourhood, is a very antient building, most delightfully situated; but not having been inhabited for many years, is going rapidly to decay. Part of it is now occupied as a farm-house.

The interior of the *church* of *St. Anthony*, which is situated on the coast south of Falmouth, is highly deserving of notice from its style of architecture, the arch separating the nave being a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman workmanship.

On the right of the road from Penryn to Helston, in the parish of Constantine, is a very curious massy rock, called a *Tolmen;* it is thirty-three feet long by fourteen and a half feet wide, eighteen feet high, and ninety-seven feet in circumference. In form it resembles an egg, and is poised on two natural rocks. Much has been said as to the origin of this curious pile, but it is generally supposed to have been erected by the Druids.

Helston, situated about ten miles from Penryn, is a large respectable town, built on the side of a hill, gradually sloping to the River Cober, and is noticed by historians as a place of considerable antiquity, and as having once possessed a Castle.*

* "Heylstoun, alias Hellas" says *Leland*, "standeth on a hill, a good market towne, having a Mayor and privileges, wythin the which there is a Court for the Coinage of Tynne, kept twys in the Year. Yn the towne is both a Chapel and a paroch (Church) and vestegia castelli, and a ryver runnyng under the same vestegia of the Castel issueth towards The South Sea, stopped them yn the west part, with S. E. wyndes, casting up sandes maketh a poole, called *Loo*, of an arrow shot in breadth, and two myles yn compus yn the Somer. In the wynter, by reason of fluddes, men be constrayned to cut the

Engraved by J. Greig from a Drawing by Mrs. Lindley for the Excursions through Cornwall

Interior of

ST ANTHONY'S CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

Pub.d April 1 1823 by Sherwin & Marshall Stationers Court London

It now principally consists of four streets built in the form of a cross, with a handsome *Market-house* and *Town Hall*. The *Church*, a handsome fabric situated on an eminence on the north side of the town, was rebuilt about the middle of last century, at an expense of £6,000, defrayed by the then Earl of Godolphin. It contains a number of monuments, a neat altar-piece painted by Lane, and a fine organ.

Helston has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I., and the government of the town is vested in the Mayor, four Aldermen, and twenty-four Assistants: they have exclusively the right of election, and other privileges.

The number of inhabitants, according to the late census, amounts to 2671, or an increase of only seventy-one since the year 1811.

This town has long been noted for its remarkable Jubilee on the 8th of May, on which day it has been customary with the inhabitants for ages past, to cease from their labours, and participate in the rural pleasures of the peasantry.

> "Hail beauteous May! that dost inspire
> Mirth, and youth, and warm desire;
> Woods and groves are of thy dressing;
> Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing."

sandy banke, betweene the Mouth of the Poole and the Sea, by the which gut the Sea floweth and ebbeth ynto the Poole.—Loo Poole is two mile in length, and betwixt it and the mayne Sea is but a barre of sand, and once in three or four year what by the wait of the fresh watier and rage of the Sea, it bubleth out, and then the fresh and Salt Water meeting maketh a Wonderful Noise. If this barre be always kept open it would be a good haven up to Hailston.

Yet many of the foolish customs on this occasion, have vanished before modern refinement; the most genteel classes engage in the pleasures of the day, when the greatest harmony usually prevails, and dancing, with its consequent hilarity, is kept up until a very late hour.

About a mile from Helston is Nansloe, the residence of Philip Vyrgan Robinson Esq., which is a modern building containing several good pictures, and is most delightfully situated on the eastern bank of the river Cober.

On the western side of the Loe Pool,* about two miles from Helston, is *Penrose*, the seat of John Rogers, Esq., which has been considerably improved, since it came

* The scenery about the Loe Pool is peculiary fine; it combines every characteristic excellence for forming a good picture, and affords many an interesting study for the landscape painter; this lake is one of the most considerable in the county, and is formed by a singular operation of nature; the continual rolling of the waves of the British channel towards the shore on this part of the coast, forces in a vast quantity of sand and pebbles, which by constantly accumulating, forms a very thick and high bank or dam, extending across the valley from hill to hill; and by enclosing the mouth of the channel, occasions the river to spread its waters over a space of ground nearly seven miles in circumference: when the waters extend so far as to obstruct the workings of the mills at Helston and Carminowe, the millers apply to the Lord of the Manor, and presenting him with two leathern purses, each containing three halfpence, solicit his permission to open the bar; this being granted, workmen are employed by the Mayor of Helston to cut a passage through the pebbles; and the opening is no sooner made, than the whole body of water rushes through the aperture with wonderful force and impetuosity.—*Beauties of England and Wales for Cornwall, page* 455.

into the possession of that gentleman, and with the woods near it has a pleasing appearance.

A ride to the *Lizard Point* from Helston, a distance of fourteen miles, will be highly gratifying to the lovers of romantic scenery, and which, to use the expression of a celebrated tourist, "is rarely to be surpassed in England." The immense rocks which here rise in awful dignity to a very considerable height, resisting the mighty violence of the ocean, cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the minds of those who visit this interesting spot.

The first place of any note, at about the distance of six miles from Helston, is the little fishing village of MULLION. The tower of its *Church* forms a conspicuous feature in this part of the county.

Three miles further, is the celebrated Steatite or *Soap Rocks*,* which to the geologist are highly interesting, and have been of great use to the china manufacturers.

Kynan's Cove, situated within a mile of the Lizard Point, is highly deserving of notice, and is considered one of the most extraordinary spots on the coast. It is composed of huge rocks of red serpentine stone, of immense height, partly projecting into the sea, and in one place so singularly formed, as to resemble an arched grotto.†

* Its matrix is an hard serpentine rock, in which it lies imbedded in veins or lodes, almost ductile when first dug out, but gradually indurating when exposed to the air, though always retaining its unctious feel. A considerable quantity has been used in the manufacture of china.

† In Lyson's Mag. Brit. is a beautiful etching of Kynan's Cove by Miss Letitia Byrne.

Engraved by J. Greig, from a Drawing by Wm. Stockdale, for

TRELOWARREN,

CORNWALL.

1823 by Sinnett & Marshall, Stationers Court London.

In *Landewednack Church*, almost adjoining the Lizard, is a curious antient *Font*. East of Landewednack is Cadgewith, a neat little fishing village, near to which is what is called the devils punch bowl, a deep and circular excavation in the cliff, at the bottom of which the sea flows in, and in bad weather makes a great noise. Coverack still further east is likewise a fishing village with a pier.

The *Lizard Point* is remarkable for being the spot from which all ships leaving the Channel, date their departure; and notwithstanding two *Light Houses* have been built, as beacons to warn the mariner of the danger of steering too near to the shore, shipwrecks are not unfrequent, particularly among foreign vessels, whose commanders may be supposed to be unacquainted with the dangers of this part of the coast.*

Returning to Helston over Goonhilly Downs, in the parish of St. Mawgan, is *Trelowarren*, the seat of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart., a very curious and antient embattled mansion, containing some fine portraits by Vandyke; among which, is an equestrian portrait of Charles I. on horseback, which was presented to the family by Charles II., in consideration of the great attachment, sufferings, and heavy losses sustained in his support.

* The winters of 1809 and 1817, were particularly fatal to our shipping; and among others, the Anson Frigate was lost near Portleaven, when most of her brave crew were swallowed up by the ocean.—The Primrose Sloop of War, was lost near Gunwallic Cove, and all on board perished, except a poor Irish boy.—On the same night, was lost off the Cove of Loverith, a transport, when only eight men escaped a watery grave!

The house and grounds were much improved by the late Sir Vyel Vyvyan; and adjoining the house is a very neat *Chapel*, well fitted up with an organ, &c.

In *St. Mawgan Church*, is a very antient tomb to the memory of the Carminoe family, with the mutilated effigies of a crusader and his lady: there are also several memorials of the Vyvyan family.

About five miles north of Helston, on the left of the road to Redruth, is *Clowance*, the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. It is an antient building in an extensive park, surrounded by high walls. This estate is said to have been in possession of this family, ever since the reign of Richard II. Great improvements have been made by the present noble proprietor, although he seldom resides here: the plantations and grounds are arranged with great taste and judgment, and tend greatly to enliven the dreariness of this part of the county. The interior contains a number of fine family portraits, by Sir Peter Lely and other eminent artists, besides a valuable selection of rare and choice prints.

Godolphin House is one of the most interesting mansions in the county; and although going rapidly to decay, displays much of its former grandeur. It is situated two miles and a half from Clowance, and about a mile from the direct road to Marazion. The Godolphin family are said to have possessed the manor, as far back as the time of William the Conqueror; but the present mansion was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Francis Godolphin. It also appears, that by his successful adventures and per-

severance in mining concerns, the customs were increased above £10,000 per annum. Charles II. created Sir William Godolphin a Baronet, in 1663; and his son Sidney was made Baron Godolphin of Rialton, in 1689. This nobleman displayed great ability in the House of Commons, and filled several distinguished offices under the crown. He died in the year 1712, and was succeeded by his son Francis, whose youngest daughter married, in 1744, the Duke of Leeds, by which event the Godolphin estates became the property of the Osborne family.*

Pengerswick Castle, the remains of which chiefly consist of the keep, and a machicolated gate, are highly deserving of notice. History is silent as to the origin of this fortress; it however appears that the manor and barton were purchased in the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., by a Mr. Milliton, (no doubt the Job Milliton, who is mentioned as possessor of St. Michael's Mount, in the time of Edward VI.,) who having slain a man privately, made the purchase in the name of his son, and immured himself in a secret chamber in the tower, where he died without being called upon to account for the offence! The remains are situated at the bottom of an eminence, on the borders of a creek near the sea; and although not very extensive, form a very interesting and picturesque subject for the pencil.

The manor is chiefly the property of the Duke of Leeds, and William Arundell Harris, Esq. of Kenegie, near Penzance.

*Beauties of England and Wales for Cornwall.

Godolphin House and Pengerswick Castle are both in the parish of Breage, where there is a celebrated Tin Mine, called Huel Vor, which on some occasions has given employment for 1400 persons, and more than have been required in any other mine. Here there are no less than five large steam engines for drawing the water out of the mine, besides others for raising the ore. There are also four large stamping mills worked by steam. The operations extend more than a mile and a quarter under ground, and the adventurers in this mine are said to have gained a clear profit of upwards of £10,000 in the short space of three months.

From hence to Marazion, the distance is six miles, and a very pleasing ride.

Marazion or Market Jew, is a small town, distant 286 miles from London, and exactly ten from Helston; but few places in England surpass it for mildness of climate and agreeable prospects. This town is stated to have been formerly a place of some consequence, and to have suffered more than once by conflagration. It now consists of about 200 houses, chiefly built at the bottom of a hill, which shelters the town from the cold north winds; and, by the late returns, contains about 1300 inhabitants. This town is governed by a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and twelve Burgesses, according to a charter granted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, although it does not return members to Parliament.—It has a weekly market, and two fairs annually.

The majestic appearance of *St. Michael's Mount*, which has for ages been so much extolled for its

singularity and beauty, cannot fail to arrest the attention and admiration of every traveller.

> Majestic Michael rises, he whose brow
> Is crown'd with Castles, and whose rocky sides
> Are clad with dusky ivy; he whose base,
> Bent by the storms of ages, stands unmov'd
> Amidst the wreck of things—the change of time.
> That base, encircl'd by the azure waves,
> Was once with verdure clad; the tow'ring oaks,
> Whose awful shades among the Druids strayed,
> To cut the hallow'd Mistletoe, and hold
> High converse with their Gods.

To the geologist it presents much to interest, and has on many occasions been one of the most important objects in a religious point of view. Many different opinions, however, have been stated regarding this truly wonderful natural phenomenon; but from the writings of the most learned, little doubt exists, but that the Mount was the *Ictis* of the antients, and from whence the Phenicians imported their tin. That this spot should have been selected in early times for religious worship, is not at all surprising; for considering its situation, immense height, and imposing aspect, few places can surpass it. Here also, the Phenicians are said to have established the worship of Apollo; and pilgrimages, and offerings innumerable were here made to propitiate the interference of his ministers. In after ages, or during Catholic times, plenary remissions of sins were granted to all who came here in pilgrimage, and brought with them their offerings.

A Priory of Benedictine Monks was founded by Edward

ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT,

CORNWALL.

Pub.d Feb.y 1.1824. by Sharpe & Hailes Saffron Walden.

the Confessor, which after the conquest was augmented by Robert Earl of Mortaign, and continued until the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., when its revenues were valued at £110. 12s. per annum! The monks were, however, frequently disturbed in their religious avocations, during the turbulent state of the early reigns; particularly by one Henry de la Pomeroy, who treacherously took possession of this priory, during the imprisonment of Richard I. in Germany, but who fearing the king's anger, is said to have died shortly after through grief. From this and other circumstances, the mount was fortified in a castellated manner, and in after times became a place of considerable importance, particularly during the contentions in the reign of Charles I.* After the dissolution, it was granted to Humphrey Arundell, of Lanherne, Esq. In the reign of Edward VI. it was leased to Job Militon, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall, and passed through the hands of several persons, until it became the property of the St. Aubyn family, and now belongs to Sir John St.

* *Carew* states, that "during the Cornish Commotions, divers Gentlemen with their Wives and Families fled to the protection of this place, where the Rebels besieged them, fyrst wynning the playne at the hill's foote by assault, when the water was out, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of Hay before them to blench the defender's sight, and dead their shot, after which they could make but slender resistance, for no sooner should any one within peep his head over those unflanked walls, but he became an open mark to an whole shower of arrows. This disadvantage together with Woman's dismay, and decrease of victuals forced a surrender to these *Rakehells* mercey, who nothing guilty

Aubyn, Bart., of Clowance, who has converted the remains of the priory into an occasional summer residence. Attached to it is a very pretty *Chapel*, in which divine service is occasionally performed; the seats are extremely well carved and ranged on each side, much in the manner of stalls in cathedrals. At the western end, an organ has recently been erected, and is considered one of the finest-toned instruments in the county. In the alterations which have taken place, great attention has been paid to preserve the original character of the buildings; and the dining room (which was the refectory of the convent) has a curious frieze in stucco, displaying the antient mode of hunting wild animals.

The Mount is chiefly composed of granite and slate stone, the former most predominant, but in both a great variety of mineral substances are to be found. The passage to its summit, on the north-east side, is extremely steep and craggy. At high water it appears a complete insulated mass of rock, gradually diminishing in size from the base, until it forms a pyramid, nearly 240 feet high. The prospects from the summit cannot fail to raise the most lively emotions, as the eye ranges over a vast extent of ocean; and in boisterous

of that effeminated vertue, spoyl'd their goods, imprison'd their bodies, and were rather by God's gracious providence, than any want of will, purpose or attempt, restrained from murdering the principal persons."—Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of the noted Perkin Warbeck, the impostor and pretender to the crown, was taken prisoner at St. Michael's Mount, and when it surrendered in 1646, to the Parliamentary Forces under Colonel Hammond, after great resistance, a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores were taken.

weather, the scene is truly sublime, when contrasted with the humble dwellings of the poor fishermen beneath, and the surrounding objects.

During the early part of the last century, the *Pier* was rebuilt and enlarged, and from the improvements made last summer, is now capable of affording shelter to more then fifty sail of vessels; the advantage of this pier to the fishermen on the coast is incalculable, as they often put in here for safety in stormy weather. Most of the persons who have taken up their abode on the eastern side of the mount, where many cottages have been erected for them, are engaged in fishing pursuits, and their number has increased to 250 or thereabouts.

The ride from Marazion to Penzance, over the sands, in fine weather, is particularly delightful.

PENZANCE has long been noted for the pleasantness of its situation, the salubrity of its air, and the beauty of its natives; it is in consequence much resorted to by invalids, who, in most instances, have derived more benefit than they had anticipated. Indeed the mildness of the climate of Penzance is often compared to that of Italy, and by a late writer is even said to surpass it. It is situated on the north-west side of Mount's Bay, on a declivity jetting into the sea, and distant little more than ten miles from the Land's End, and 283 from London.—Owing to the improvements made of late years, and the erection of several new buildings,

* Penzance is thus noticed by Leland.—"Penzantes about a mile from Mousehole, standing fast in the shore of Mount Bay, is the Westest Market Town of all Cornwall, Socur for botes or Shypes

Penzance is become a very populous and highly respectable Town,* and altogether possesses as many claims to patronage as any watering place in the kingdom. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, eight Aldermen, twelve Assistants, and a Recorder; but, like Marazion, does not return members to Parliament. Besides the chapel dedicated to St. Mary, there are meeting-houses for Methodists, Quakers, and Jews.

A very considerable trade is carried on here in the pilchard fisheries, and as Penzance is one of the coinage towns, great quantities of tin are exported here. The markets are abundantly supplied with fish, and all kinds of provisions are remarkably plentiful and reasonable.

About half a mile from the town, was the celebrated *Wherry Mine*, which has not been worked since the year 1798, owing to the great danger attending the progress of the works. The opening of this mine, says Dr. Maton, "was an astonishingly adventurous undertaking. Imagine the descent into a mine out in the sea, the miners going down through a hollow tube, and working at the depth of twelve fathoms below the waves; the rod of a steam engine extended from the shore to the shaft, a distance of nearly 120 fathoms; and a great number of men momentarily menaced with an inun-

but a forced pere or Key—Theyr is but a Chapel yn the sayd towne, as ys in Newlyn, For theyr paroche Chyrches be more than a mile off."—Penzance is noticed in history as having been destroyed by fire in the year 1595, by a party of Spaniards, who landed at Mousehole, but were soon prevented from effecting further mischief, by the bravery of the Cornishmen.

dation of the sea, which continually drained in no small quantity through the roof of the mine, and roared loud enough to be distinctly heard in it." Tin is the principal produce of this mine, and the ore is extremely rich.

On the western side of Mount's Bay, about a mile and a half from Penzance, is the small fishing town of NEWLYN, and the village of MOUSEHOLE; the latter remarkable for having been the residence of *Old Dolly Penteath*, the last person said to have spoken the Cornish dialect, and who died, at the age of 102 years, in the month of January, 1778.

Kenegie, about two miles north of Penzance, the seat of William Arundell Harris, Esq., is a very desirable and comfortable residence, embellished with fine shrubberies and walks. In the neighbourhood of Penzance, are several other very pleasing residences: those most deserving of notice, are *Nancealverne*, the seat of John Scobell, Esq.; *Poltair*, the seat of Edward Scobell, Esq.; and *Trengwainton*, the charming seat of Sir Rose Price, Bart. In the latter are several works of art, and many of the early productions of poor Opie.

About four miles from Penzance, at a place called CARN-BOSCAWEN, close to the sea, is a very curious piece of antiquity, composed of some large rocks, one stone being so placed on the others as to leave an opening underneath; but whether this singular pile is the remain of some Druidical monument, or may be classed under the denomination of *Roman Antiquities*, is a matter not easily determined. The most interesting Druidical remains in this neighbourhood, are a pile of stones, between

THE LOGAN STONE,
Treryn Castle
CORNWALL.

St. Burian's and Sancreed, consisting of nineteen in number, set upright in a circle twenty-five feet diameter, one large stone being in the centre.

St. Burian, the next place of any note, was once remarkable for having possessed a college of Secular Canons, said to have been founded by King Athelstan, after the conquest of the Scilly Isles; but not a vestige of this antient edifice now remains. St. Burian's, however, is an independent deanery, in the gift of the King, and under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter.

The *Church*, which stands on a commanding eminence, and serves as a land mark, is a spacious fabric, consisting of three aisles. It contains several curious monumental remains; but when it was repaired in 1814, a handsome carved screen and other relics of antiquity were removed. Near the south porch, which is ornamented with embrasures and pinnacles, is a small cross,* raised on four steps, with a circular head perforated with four holes, and on one side is a representation of the Crucifixion. In this parish are several decayed seats, now mostly occupied by farmers, which formerly belonged to several eminent persons in the county.

The celebrated *Logan* or *Rocking Stone* at Treryn Castle, in the parish of St. Levan, is highly deserving of notice, and indeed is considered as great a curiosity

* Crosses are very prevalent in Cornwall. Almost every village contains one or more. They consist in general, of a shaft of granite, and a torved head, with the figure of a cross in relief. The most remarkable, are the crosses in Mawgan church-yard, Lanhivit, and Four Hole Cross, on the side of the road leading from Bodmin to Launceston.

as any thing in Cornwall. This extraordinary stone, or immense block of granite, supposed to weigh ninety tons, is so balanced on the summit of an immense pile of rocks, that one individual by placing his back to it, can easily move it to and fro.

"Behold yon huge
And unhewn sphere of living adamant,
Which, pois'd by magic, rests its central weight
On yonder pointed rock, firm as it seems,
Such is its strange and virtuous property,
It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch."

In Cook's Views on the southern coast is a very beautiful little print of this truly wonderful natural curiosity, with the figure of a man leaning against it.

The stupendous and majestic appearance of the rocks, which form the Promontory of the *Land's End*, the raging of the ocean beneath, the incessant screaming of sea gulls and other wild birds, when disturbed by the sight of man, raise the strongest emotions of admiration and astonishment. About fifteen years ago, a gentleman named Arbuthnot, had a very narrow escape of being dashed to pieces, while riding near the cliffs at this place; the horse on which he was mounted, became unmanageable; but Mr. A. had the presence of mind to throw himself off; the poor horse, however, was killed. On a ridge of rocks, called the Long Ships, a *Light House* was erected in the year 1797, by a Mr. Smith, under the sanction of the Trinity Board, and which has been highly advantageous to mariners in stormy weather.

Excursion from the Land's End to Stratton; through St. Ives, Camborne, Redruth, St. Columb, Padstow, and Camelford.

ST. JUST, about five miles from the Land's End, is the first place of any note in this direction, and is situated about seven miles from Penzance; but chiefly remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Borlase, the historian of the Natural History and Antiquities of this county.* Here are the remains of an antient amphitheatre, and a cross very similar to the one at St. Burians.

* WILLIAM BORLASE, a learned English antiquary, was born at Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, February 2, 1695-6. The family of that name, from which he was descended, had been settled at that place from whence they derived it (Borlase,) from the time of King William Rufus. Our author was the second son of John Borlase, Esq. of Pendeen, in the parish before mentioned, by Lydia, the youngest daughter of Christopher Harris, Esq. of Hayne, in the county of Devon, and was early put to school at Penzance, from which he was removed in 1709, to that of the Rev. Mr. Bedford, then a learned schoolmaster at Plymouth. Having completed his grammatical education, he was entered of Exeter College, Oxford, in March, 1712-13; where, on the first of June, 1719, he took the degree of Master of Arts. In the same year, Mr. Borlase was admitted to deacon's orders, and ordained priest in 1720. On the 22nd of April, 1722, he was instituted by Dr. Watson, Bishop of Exeter, to the rectory of Ludgvan, in Cornwall, to which he had been presented by Charles, Duke of Bolton. On the 28th of July, 1724, he was married in the church of Illogan, by his elder brother, Dr. Borlase of Castle-

"The road to St. Ives," says Dr. Maton, "when returning from the western part of the county, passes near numerous pits and deserted shafts of mines, which render a journey over this part of the county by night extremely dangerous. The moor stone, or granite, lies

horneck, to Anne, eldest surviving daughter and coheir of William Smith, M. A. rector of the parishes of Camborn and Illogan. In 1732, the Lord Chancellor King, by the recommendation of Sir William Morice, Bart. presented Mr. Borlase to the vicarage of St. Just, his native parish, and where his father had a considerable property. This vicarage and the rectory of Ludgvan were the only preferments he ever received.

When Mr. Borlase was fixed at Ludgvan, which was a retired, but a delightful situation, he soon recommended himself as a pastor, a gentleman, and a man of learning. The duties of his profession he discharged with the most rigid punctuality and exemplary dignity. He was esteemed and respected by the principal gentry of Cornwall, and lived on the most friendly and social terms with those of his neighbourhood. In the pursuit of general knowledge he was active and vigorous; and his mind being of an inquisitive turn, he could not survey with inattention or indifference, the peculiar objects which his situation pointed to his view. There were in the parish of Ludgvan rich copper works, belonging to the late Earl of Godolphin. These abounded with mineral and metallic fossils, which Mr. Borlase collected from time to time; and his collection increasing by degrees, he was encouraged to study at large the natural history of his native county. While he was engaged in this design, he could not avoid being struck with the numerous monuments of remote antiquity, that are to be met with in several parts of Cornwall, and which had hitherto been passed over with far less examination than they deserved. Enlarging therefore his plan, he determined to gain as accurate an acquaintance as possible with the Druid learning, and with the religion and customs of the antient Britons, before their conversion to Christianity. To this undertaking he was encouraged by several gentlemen of his neighbourhood, who were men of litera-

dispersed in detached blocks, many of them huge enough for another *Stone-henge*. Scarcely a shrub appears to diversify the prospect; and the only living beings that inhabit the mountainous parts are the goats, which browse the scanty herbage."

ture and lovers of British antiquities; and particularly by Sir John St. Aubyn, ancestor of the present baronet of that family, and the late Rev. Edward Collins, vicar of St. Erth. In the year 1748, Mr. Borlase, happening to attend the ordination of his eldest son at Exeter, commenced an acquaintance with the Rev. Dr. Charles Lyttleton, late Bishop of Carlisle, then come to be installed into the deanery, and the Rev. Dr. Milles, the late dean, two eminent antiquaries in London. Our author's correspondence with these gentlemen was a great encouragement to the prosecution of his studies; and he has acknowledged his obligations to them in several parts of his works. In 1750, being at London, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, into which he had been chosen the year before, after having communicated an ingenious "Essay on the Cornish Crystals." Mr Borlase having completed, in 1753, his manuscript of the Antiquities of Cornwall, carried it to Oxford, where he finished the whole impression, in folio, in the February following. A second edition of it, in the same form, was published at London, in 1769. Our author's next publication was, "Observations on the ancient and present state of the Islands of Scilly, and their importance to the trade of Great Britain, in a letter to the Rev. Charles Lyttleton, L. L. D. Dean of Exeter, and F. R. S." This work, which was printed likewise at Oxford, and appeared in 1756, in quarto, was an extension of a paper that had been read before the Royal Society, on the 8th of February, 1753, entitled "An Account of the great Alterations, which the Islands of Scilly have undergone since the time of the ancients, who mention them, as to their number, extent, and position." It was at the request of Dr. Lyttleton, that this account was enlarged into a distinct treatise. In 1757, Mr. Borlase again employed the Oxford Press, in printing his "Natural History of Cornwall," for which he had been many years making collections, and

St. Ives is a very antient and populous sea-port town, situated near the north-east angle of a very fine bay; about eight miles from Penzance; seven from Marazion; thirteen north-west from Helston; fourteen west from Redruth; and 277 from London. In antient records,

which was published in April, 1758. After this, he sent a variety of fossils, and remains of antiquity, which he had described in his work, to be placed in the Ashmolean Museum; and to the same repository he continued to send every thing curious which fell into his hands. For these benefactions he received the thanks of the University, in a letter from the Vice-chancellor, dated Nov. 18, 1758; and in March, 1766, that learned body conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, by diploma, the highest academical order.

Though Dr. Borlase, when he had completed his three principal works, was become more than sixty years of age, he continued to exert his usual diligence and vigour, in quiet attention to his pastoral duty, and the study of the scriptures. In the course of this study he drew up paraphrases on the book of Job, and the books of Solomon, and wrote some other pieces of a religious kind, rather, however, for his private improvement, than with a view to publication. His amusements abroad were to superintend the care of his parish, and particularly the forming and reforming of its roads, which were more numerous than in any parish of Cornwall. His amusements at home were the belles lettres, and especially painting; and the correction and enlargement of his "Antiquities of Cornwall," for a second edition, engaged some part of his time; and when this business was completed, he applied his attention to a minute revision of his "Natural History." After this, he prepared for the press a treatise he had composed some years before, concerning the Creation and Deluge; but a violent illness, in January, 1771, and the apprehension of entangling himself in so long and close an attention as the correcting the sheets, solely, and at such a distance from London, would require, induced him to drop his design, and to recall the manuscript from his bookseller, when only a few pages of it had been printed. From the time of his illness, he began sea-

Engraved by W. Wallis from a Drawing by J. W. Cockram for the Excursions Through Cornwall.

Town & Harbour of
S.t IVES,
CORNWALL.

this town was called *Porth-Iia;* and it is said to have derived its name from St. Hya, or Iia, an Irish saint, who came over to Cornwall accompanied by St. Breaca and others, and was buried in the church at this place.

It has a good *Pier*, erected by Smeaton, near fifty years ago; but the streets being very narrow, irregular,

sibly to decline; the infirmities of old age came fast upon him; and it was visible to all his friends that his dissolution was approaching. This expected event happened on the 31st of August, 1772, in the 77th year of his age, when he was lamented as a kind father, an affectionate brother, a sincere friend, an instructive pastor, and a man of erudition. He was buried within the communion rails in Ludgvan Church, by the side of Mrs. Borlase, who had been dead above three years.

The Doctor had by his lady six sons, two of whom alone survived him; the Rev. Mr. John Borlase, and the Rev. Mr. George Borlase, who was Casuistical Professor and Registrar of the University of Cambridge, and died in 1809. Besides Dr. Borlase's literary connections with Dr. Lyttleton and Dr. Milles, before-mentioned, he corresponded with most of the literary men of his time. He had a particular intercourse of this kind with Mr. Pope; and there is still existing a large collection of letters, written by that celebrated poet to our author. He furnished Mr. Pope with the greatest part of the materials for forming his grotto at Twickenham, consisting of such curious fossils as the county of Cornwall abounds with; and there might have been seen, before the destruction of that curiosity, Dr. Borlase's name in capitals, composed of crystals, in the grotto. On this occasion a very handsome letter was written to the Doctor by Mr. Pope, in which he says, "I am much obliged to you for your valuable collection of Cornish diamonds. I have placed them where they may best represent yourself, in a shade, but shining," alluding to the obscurity of Dr. Borlase's situation, and the brilliancy of his talents.—The papers which he communicated at different times to the Royal Society are numerous and curious.

and dirty, the town has but a poor appearance in itself; yet when viewed from the environs, has a very picturesque effect. It is also one of the Borough-Towns of Cornwall, and the right of electing the Members of Parliament is vested in the Corporation, and those inhabitants of the town and parish who pay scot and lot. According to the late returns, the parish contains upwards of 3000 inhabitants. A considerable traffic is carried on at St. Ives, with the Bristol merchants, besides the Pilchard Fisheries; but this port, like most others on the north coast, is much incommoded by the quantity of sand driven in by the north-west winds.

Speaking of St. Ives, Leland observes that "most part of the houses in the peninsula be sore oppressid or overcovered with sandes that the stormy windes and rages castith up there. This calamite hath continuid ther litle above 20 yeres. "Again he says, "the best part of the toun now standith in the south part of the Peninsula, toward another hille for defence from the sandes." Norden describes the haven as much annoyed with sands, and unfit for receiving ships of any burden. "The town and port of St. Ives," says Carew, "are both of mean plight; yet with their best means (and often to good and necessarie purpose) succouring distressed shipping. Order hath been taken," he adds, "and attempts made for bettering the road with a peer; but eyther want or slacknesse, or impossibilitie, hitherto withhold the effect: the whiles plentie of fish is here taken and sold verie cheap." Holinshed has mention of a light-house, and block-house, near St. Ives, to the following effect. On

" a little byland cape or peninsula, called Pendinas, the compass not above a mile, standeth a Pharos or light for ships that sail by those coasts in the night. There is also a block-house and a peer on the east side thereof, but the peer is sore choaked with sand, as is the whole coast from St. Ies unto St. Carantokes." There is still a battery on the eastern side, and the old pharos is used for depositing government stores.

Sir Francis Basset, member for this town in the reign of Charles I., gave the Corporation a handsome cup, on which is the following singular inscription:

If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,
Within the borough of beloved St. Ive's,
It is desyned that this my Cup of Love,
To evince one a Peace Maker may prove.
Then am I blest to have given a legacie
So like my harte unto posteritie.

This Sir Francis Basset, (who was of Tehiddy) procured for St. Ives, from King Charles, in the year 1639, its first charter of incorporation; under which the body-corporate consisted of a Mayor, twelve capital Burgesses, and twenty-four inferior Burgesses: but by the subsequent charter of James II., granted in 1685, the Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Town-clerk, ten Aldermen, and twelve Common Council-men. Four of these are Justices of the Peace, and hold a Sessions. It appears that before the incorporation, the chief officer of this town was called the Mayor or Portreeve; and it is said that one Payne, who held that office in the reign of Edward VI., was executed by order of Sir Anthony

Kingston, for being concerned in Arundell's rebellion.* The Borough has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Philip and Mary.

The Rev. *Jonathan Toup*, the learned annotator on Suidas, and editor of Longinus, was born at St. Ives, and died at the age of seventy-two, in the year 1785, after being thirty-four years rector of St. Martin's, near Looe.

The *Church* is an antient fabric, situated near the sea-shore, and contains a curious *Font*, the body of *St. Ia*, the foundress of the church, and the patroness of the town.

On the summit of a hill, near the town, is *Tregenna*, a modern castellated building, the seat of Samuel Stephens, Esq. which commands a fine prospect of the sea. About a mile from the house, is a pyramid erected to the memory of the late John Knill, Esq., of Gray's Inn, London, and secretary to Lord Hobart, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who by will directed that at the end of every five years, an old woman, and ten girls under fourteen years of age, should walk in procession with music, from the market-house at St. Ives to this pyramid, round which they should dance and sing the 100th Psalm, and for which purpose he gave some freehold lands.†

About four miles from St. Ives, at a place called *Hayle*, situated on the eastern bank of the river of that name, were, till lately, several houses for smelting copper,

* Dr. Borlase's MSS. quoted in Lysons' Cornwall, p. 149.

† Lysons' Mag. Brit. p. 150.

but which have been discontinued, owing to the very great expense of importing the coal. The process of smelting the ore and rolling the metal, was brought to great perfection at these works, but materially affected the constitution of the poor men employed in them. Here are two very extensive Iron Foundries, and the *Water Dam*, which was constructed some years ago for clearing the sand from the bottom of the river, is well entitled to notice. A very considerable trade is, however, carried on at Hayle, in timber, iron, limestone, and Bristol wares. At low water, a certain part of the river may be crossed in a chaise, but when the tide is coming in, it is very dangerous, owing to the quicksands.

On the west side of the harbour, is *Trevethoc*, the property of Wm. Praed, Esq. The house stands in a very pleasant situation, and the grounds have been much improved by the introduction of the pine-aster fir, which flourishes extremely well in this part of the county.

A little further to the south is *Trewinnard*, the seat of Sir C. Hawkins, bart. M. P. and Recorder of the borough of St. Ives.

Tredea is also the Cornish residence of Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P. for Bodmin, a gentleman possessing considerable talents, and much taste for the fine arts.

The country between Hayle and Redruth, has long been celebrated for its numerous mines, particularly Huel Alfred and the Huland Mines, which have given employment to many hundred persons, and produced a golden harvest for their proprietors.

In the midst of them stands CAMBORNE, which has

in consequence become a considerable market-town, and has four fairs annually. The market-house was erected at the expense of Lord de Dunstanville.

The *Church* is an antient fabric, and contains some elegant memorials of the Pendarves family, a handsome marble altar-piece, and a curious carved stone pulpit; but its antient font has been removed to the gardens at Tehiddy. According to the late returns, the population of Camborne is stated at 6219, or an increase of 1005, during the last ten years.

Pendarves, in this parish, the seat of Edward William Wynne Pendarves, Esq. is a large handsome building situated on a commanding eminence, and has lately undergone many judicious improvements.

About four miles to the left of the road to Redruth, and the same distance north-west of that town, is *Tehiddy Park*, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville, which forms a noble feature in this part of the county. It is a handsome edifice, chiefly built of Cornish free-stone, with detached wings at the angles, and erected in the early part of last century. It is embellished with a number of fine paintings, of which the following are most worthy of notice.

King John signing Magna Charta.—Miller.

The Cascade of Terni, and another of the

Cascatellis of Tivoli, with *Mecœna's Villa.*—More.

The Lake of Nimi.—Dulancy.

The Death of Lucretia, & a *Venus and Cupid.*—Gavin Hamilton.

The Three Graces.—Rubens.

A Philosopher with a skull in his hand.—Rembrandt.

A Nativity, and a *Flight into Egypt.*—G. Bassan.

Herodias, with the Head of John the Baptist.—Bononi de Ferrari.

Sketch of our Saviour appearing to St. Bruno.—Lanfranc.

A small picture of a *Nun.*—Carlo Dolci.

A Battle Piece.—Borgognone.

Portrait of a Venetian Senator.—Pordenon.

A whole-length *Portrait of Gen. Massey.*—Vandyke.

Ditto of *Sir Francis Basset*, Vice-Admiral of Cornwall.—Ditto.

Chief Justice Keybridge and his Wife.—Peter Lely.

Lady Masters, aged seventy-four, sister to Sir Francis Basset.—Godfrey Kneller.

The late Sir John St. Aubyn and the late Francis Basset, Esq.—Hudson.

Lord de Dunstanville and his Lady.—Gainsborough.

Ditto, when about eighteen years of age, in a vandyke dress.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Sir John St. Aubyn.—Ditto.

John Prideaux Basset.—Ramsey.

The extent of Tehiddy Park amounts to about 700 acres, and the grounds have been much improved and beautified by extensive plantations, since the present nobleman succeeded to this estate.

As a late writer justly observes, Tehiddy when viewed from Carnbre' hill, appears like a well cultivated garden, in the midst of a sterile desert. Its spreading woods are beheld with additional delight, from the

contrasted scenery of the surrounding country, where the face of nature has been robbed of all ornament, and the earth scattered over its surface in the pursuit of ore.

Two miles south of Tehiddy, and within the same distance of Redruth, is *Carn-bre' Hill*, a very interesting spot, and considered by Borlase, (from the numerous remains of cromlechs, basons, circles, and karns, in its vicinity,) to have been the principal seat of Druidical worship in this neighbourhood. Notwithstanding many other writers have coincided in this opinion, yet it is evident from the observations of one of the most learned Antiquarians, these remains *do not exhibit a complete system of Druidical worship*, and *Dr. Maton* also observes, "these rocks exhibit awful vestiges of convulsion, and the immense detached masses of granite, which appear about to roll down their declivities, awaken sublime ideas in the mind of a spectator." Neither is there any appearance of systematic design in the remains alluded to.

On the eastern side of the hill, stands *Carn-bre' Castle*, erected on a vast ridge of rocks, which, not being all contiguous, are connected by arches turned over the cavities. One part of this fortress is very antient and pierced with loop holes, but the other seems more modern, and is supposed to have been erected to embellish the prospect from Tehiddy; and from its elevated situation, being nearly 700 feet above the level of the sea, commands a most extensive view of the surrounding country. In the year 1749, several gold coins and other relics of antiquity were found in digging a part of the hill; and

CAMBRE CASTLE.

a plate of them is given in Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall.

Redruth, which is supposed to be one of the most antient places in the county, is now become a very considerable and populous market town. It consists of one long street, built on the side of an eminence, in the very bosom of the mining district.

The *Church*, which was rebuilt about fifty years ago, is a neat edifice, situated nearly a mile from the town; and the rectory is in the gift of Lord de Dunstanville.

Redruth has two markets weekly, and three fairs annually. The population of the parish, according to the late returns, amounts to upwards of 6,000.

Scorrier House, about two miles from Redruth, the seat of John Williams, Esq., contains a very valuable collection of minerals; and much credit is due to this gentleman for his endeavours to promote the success of the mining system, and he is at all times happy to allow strangers to inspect them.

The country between Redruth and St. Agnes, appears extremely desolate and barren; for as a late writer has observed, "like the shabby mien of a miser, its aspect does not correspond with its hoards;" since there are more mines in this part of the county, than in any other. The traveller will be much gratified at visiting some of the mines in this neighbourhood, where the most powerful steam engines are used. In the Consolidated Mines are two steam engines, with cylinders of the largest dimensions.

St. Agnes is a small town, on the northern coast,

nine miles from Truro, and 267 from London. It had formerly a considerable harbour, now choaked up with sand; the quay has been partly washed down by the impetuosity of the waves, but is now in tolerable repair.

The lover of the picturesque, will, however, be highly pleased at the grandeur of the rocks, which face the shore at this part of the coast; and here is a remarkably stupendous mountain, called *St. Agnes' Beacon,* rising pyramidically to the height of more than 600 feet above the level of the sea. The beacon on the top is greatly dilapidated: yet it is particularly valuable to vessels passing this coast. An antient well at this place has been much extolled, and many miraculous stories are told regarding its virtues.

St. Agnes has to boast of the birth of that celebrated painter, Opie, and one of the members of the Royal Academy, who died so much lamented, in 1807, at an early age. His Lectures on Painting have since been published, with his portrait, and are highly interesting. An eulogium written shortly after his death, by his worthy friend M. A. Shee, Esq. R. A. concludes with the following lines.

"Opie, farewell, accept this feeble verse,
This flow'r of friendship, cast upon thy hearse!
Though fate severe, in life's unfaded prime,
Hath shook thee rudely from the tree of time;
Thy laurel thro' the lapse of years shall bloom,
And weeping Art attend thee to the tomb!
While taste no longer tardy to bestow,
The garland due to graphic skill below,

Shall point to time, thy labours as he flies,
And heighten all their beauties, in his eyes.
Exalt the Painter, now the Man's no more,
And bid thy country honour and deplore."

The *Church* is an antient edifice, and is consolidated with the vicarage of Piranzabuloe, being in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. There are also several antient manors in this parish. The population, according to the late returns, amounted to 5,762, being an increase of 738 since the year 1811.

At PIRANZABULOE, the adjoining parish, is a circular amphitheatre, with a rampart and fosse surrounding it, called *Piran Round.* The area is about 130 feet in diameter, and it is supposed to have been originally designed for the performance of Cornish interludes, or where plays were acted.

Perran Porth in this parish, is much resorted to during the bathing season, on account of its fine sandy beach and healthy situation.

Trerice, in Newlyn, is one of the most interesting antient buildings in the county; and although going to decay, still displays much of its original grandeur. The principal entrance hall being very spacious, is lighted by a fine large window of twenty-four compartments, and over the chimney-piece in the drawing-room, (which is in a very deplorable state,) are the arms of the Arundell family, who resided here at a very early period. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., and at present occupied by a respectable farmer. The accompanying engraving exhibits the principal front; but

Engraved by J. Greig, from a Drawing by F. W. L. Stockdale, for the Beauties of the English Counties.

TRERICE,

CORNWALL.

Pub.d June 1, 1826 by Simpkin & Marshall [illegible]

a very picturesque view may be taken from the garden, which shews a semi-circular projection containing the drawing-room window, now partly bricked up.

About three miles from Trerice, in the parish of St. Columb Minor, are some considerable remains of *Railton Priory*, which is said to have been founded by Prior Vivian of Bodmin, who is noticed in a subsequent part of this work.

The remains are seated in a romantic valley, and principally consist of the entrance gateway, and an inner court with an embattled dwelling, lighted with three Gothic windows. There is also a very antient *Well*, at the back of which is a curious carved niche, with a pedestal for an image. At different parts of the building are several coats of arms of the founder, and a stone with some curious characters upon it. The accompanying view exhibits the most interesting and entire part of this religious building.

Quitting this sequestered spot, on ascending the hill leading to St. Columb, on the left, are the ruins of *Nanswhyden House*, the seat of the late Robert Hoblyn Esq., which was unfortunately destroyed by fire, in 1803, together with the whole of the furniture. The house was one of the most elegant buildings in the county, erected from the designs of Potter, at an expense of upwards of £30,000. It had a very valuable library, which fortunately escaped this catastrophe, having been sold before by auction in London, after the sale lasting twenty-five days. The catalogue was embellished with a portrait of the owner, and is now, from its scarcity, become a valuable relic of literature.

Engraved by J. Sealy from a Drawing by Fred. Stockdale for [illegible]

HALL in CORNWALL.

(near St Columb)

CORNWALL.

[illegible] May 1 1803 at Simpkin [illegible] Stationers [illegible] London.

At Mawgan, a romantic village three miles north-west from St. Columb, is *Lanherne*, formerly the residence of the Arundells; but remarkable as being the abode of several Carmelite Nuns from Antwerp, and the only nunnery now existing in this county. It is a very antient building, and contains a neat *Chapel* adorned with a few good paintings, brought hither at the time the nuns emigrated to this country. The east front of the house, which is the principal entrance, displays much of its original character, but the whole is an interesting pile of building. It is now the property of Lord Arundel, of Wardour Castle, who takes great pleasure in affording an asylum, and attending to these unprotected women:

> "Oft the musing passer by
> At the Mansion casts his eye,
> Griev'd for the devoted host,
> There to social freedom lost."

The nuns are very strict and regular in their devotions, and employ their leisure time in the manufacture of fancy articles, which are disposed of to those persons who visit the place. Although this indulgence is allowed, the nuns are seldom seen, except at a funeral, when the whole of them attend the corpse to the end of the lawn in front of the house.

The *Church* of Mawgan almost adjoins Lanherne, and is a very antient fabric, containing a great variety of curious brass monumental inscriptions, but several of them have been shamefully defaced. The carving of the screen which separates the chancel, is a fine piece

TLAZANTLA.

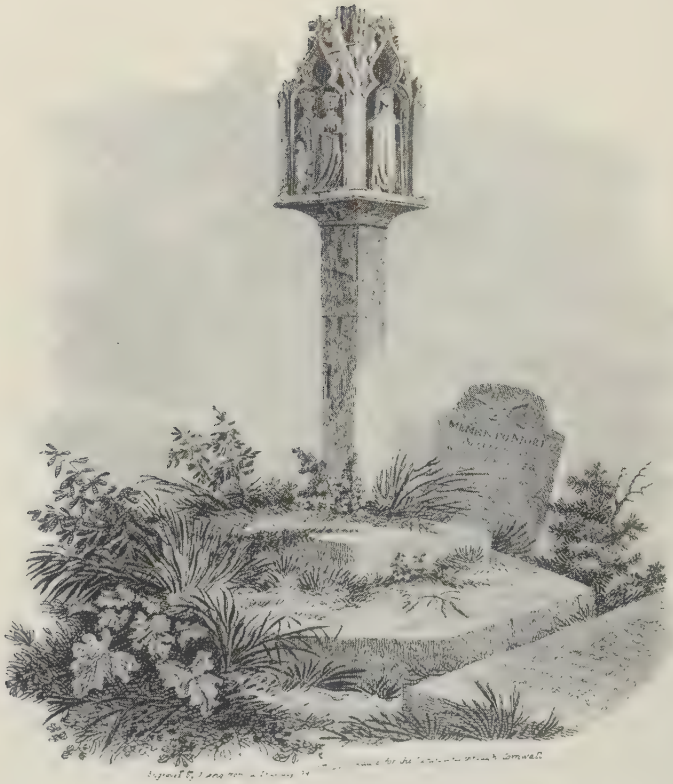
ANCIENT BUILDING, MEXICO.

of workmanship. In the church-yard is a very curious and antient *Gothic Cross*, on the east side of which is a niche containing the Crucifixion, sculptured in pretty high relief. In the niche on the west side, is a carved subject, taken no doubt from some legend, consisting of the figures of a king and queen; the latter in the dress of the fourteenth century, kneeling on one side before a desk. On the other side, is a large bolt with a serpent coiled round it, which seems to be biting the face of the king, whilst an angel holds its tail.* The whole is in tolerable preservation; but for whom, or for what purpose it was erected, has never been ascertained.

Carnanton, in this parish, the seat of James Willyams, Esq., is a neat and commodious building, erected on an eminence, but being almost surrounded by trees, has rather a gloomy appearance. An earthen vessel was found near this house, about three years since, containing near 700 silver English coins of different reigns, in tolerable preservation.

Trewan, the seat of Richard Vyvyan, Esq., Sheriff for the county in the year 1821, and Colonel of the Cornish Yeomanry, is situated on the brow of a hill facing the south, commanding a fine view of the town of St. Columb, and surrounding country. It is an irregular building of granite, said to have been erected in the year 1633, and the interior contains several handsome apartments; the drawing room being richly ornamented with sculpture, representing the principal events of the Book of Genesis, is highly deserving of notice. There

* Lyson's Mag. Brit. page 245.



ANCIENT CROSS, MAWGAN,
CORNWALL.

Engraved by J. Sea...ons from a drawing by F... ...skdale for the Excursions through Cornwall.

T...F WAN HOUSE,

Colonel

The Seat of Richard Vyvyan Esq.

CORNWALL.

ST. COLUMB.

A JOURNEY AL.

Engraved by Thos. Vivares from a Drawing by Mr. Wyatt.

are also a few good portraits, and a fine picture of a Shipwreck, by Vandervelde.

St. Columb Major, as it is called, to distinguish it from a parish of the same name adjoining, but of less consequence, is a considerable market town; and although not situated on the high mail road to Truro, yet is a town of some importance on the northern side of the county. It is built on an eminence, and contains a few good houses: the *Market-house* has an antient appearance. It is situated eleven miles north-west of Bodmin, and fifteen from Truro; but after the traveller leaves the regular high mail road, the other roads winding to the town are very bad and dirty.

The *Church* is a large antient fabric; but has, perhaps, been injudiciously altered from its original design. The interior contains a variety of memorials, one of which has a handsome bust of the deceased, Robert Hoblyn, Esq. of Nanswhyden, who represented the city of Bristol in three Parliaments, and died in the year 1756. The living of St. Columb is said to be the best in the county, and computed to be worth at least £2000 per annum; it is in the gift of the Rev. George Moore, of Garlinnick, near Grampound.

The population of the parish of St. Columb, according to the late returns, amounted to about 2,493. It has a market every Thursday, and two fairs annually. Near the King's Arms, the principal inn, is a very old building, now used as a poor-house; and many other houses in the town bear great marks of antiquity. The residence of the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Trefusis, is a very

pleasing spot, being seated in a romantic valley, on the north side of the church.

About two miles from the town, to the left of the road leading to Bodmin, but in St. Columb parish, is *Castle-an-Dinas*, a noble entrenchment, originally fortified with three circular walls, and an immense ditch. It is generally supposed to have been constructed by the Danes, and was a permanent fortified residence of some Scandinavian Chief. The diameter of the space enclosed is 400 feet; and the principal ditch is sixty feet wide. Castle-an-Dinas, Dr. Borlase says, consisted of two stone walls, built one within another, in a circular form: the ruins he describes as fallen on each side the wall, shewing the work to have been of great height and thickness: he also mentions a third wall, built more than half way round, but left unfinished. This remain is seated on the highest hill in the hundred of Penwith.

From St. Columb to Padstow, the distance is eight miles, but the country between those places does not present any thing deserving particular observation, and the road in many places is extremely bad.

PADSTOW has long been noted as the principal seaport town on the north coast of Cornwall, and in a commercial point of view is of the greatest advantage to the county. Here also the first religious house was founded by St. Petreock, as early as the year 432. It is situated eleven miles from Bodmin, and about 243 from London, and is noted as one of the most antient places in England. The town is built on the western side of the harbour,

sheltered by an immense hill, and at high water has a pleasing appearance.

A very considerable trade is carried on here in iron, coals, timber, groceries, and merchandize in general. Padstow has a market weekly, and two fairs annually. These are now little more than mere holiday fairs; though within these sixty years they were well supplied with cattle, cloth, hats, &c. Leland, speaking of this town, says—"There use many Britons with smaul shippes to resorte to Padestowe, with commodities of their countrey, and to by fische: the town of Padestowe is ful of Irisch men: there is a large export of corne." Carew says—"It hath lately purchased a corporation, and reapeth greatest thrift by traffiking with Ireland, for which it commodiously lieth." At this distant period it is impossible to learn any thing about the charter of corporation alluded to by Carew, and many of the most respectable inhabitants of the town are convinced that it has no such charter. The principal import-trade, for iron, is from Cardiff; coals, from Wales; timber, from Norway; and groceries, and bale goods, from Bristol: considerable quantities of corn are still exported, and the other principal exports are malt and block-tin.

In the *Church*, an antique building, situated at the head of the town, are several handsome memorials: that of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, Knt., Carew's contemporary, who died in 1627, commemorates also Sir William Morice, who married a daughter of Humphrey Prideaux: "he was knighted," says his epitaph, "by King

Charles II., on his landing at Dover, and afterwards made Secretary of State and a Privy Counsellor, in consequence of his great services in bringing about the Restoration, by his influence with General Monk. He died at Werrington, in 1676, aged 75." The learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, who was a grandson of Sir Nicholas above-mentioned, and was born at Padstow, in 1648. Dr. Prideaux, who was educated at Liskeard school, published, besides his well-known work on the connexion between the Old and New Testaments, another entitled, "The True Nature of Imposture fully displayed in the Life of Mahomet."—The *Font*,* in this antient building, is a curious relic of antiquity, decorated with effigies of the Twelve Apostles.

There are several antient *Chapels* in this parish. St. Saviour's, of which the east wall remains, stood on the brink of the precipice which overlooks the town: near Place-house, at the top of the town, was St. Sampson's chapel: at Trethyllic, near Place grounds, was a chapel with a cemetery: between St. Saviour's, and Stepper-point, was another chapel, the name of which is not known: and about a mile and a half from the town, is that of St. Cadock, which had a tower, the pinnacles of which were used in rebuilding that of Little Petherick church.

One of the schools founded by the trustees of the Rev. St. John Elliot's charitable donations (1760;) and endowed with £5 per annum each, was established in Padstow. Two Sunday-schools, and several day-

* A print of it is given in Lyson's Cornwall.

schools, have also been established; besides several institutions for relieving the poor, and encouraging the industrious.

Padstow contains, according to the late returns, 1700 inhabitants, or an increase of 204 since the year 1811.

On Sander's Hill, a handsome residence was erected a few years ago, at a very considerable expense, by the late Thomas Rawlings, Esq., but which has been lately taken down, owing to the death of that gentleman, and its materials sold by auction, as the property could not be more advantageously disposed of.

Place-House, the seat of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, situated a little distance above the church, is an antient embattled mansion. It contains some remarkably fine family portraits, and other works of art. The house has been lately beautified and enlarged at a considerable expense, and may now be ranked as one of the finest residences in the county. The western front with its circular tower and Gothic library window, has a very handsome effect.

The *Rocks* off the coast in this neighbourhood, and the numerous sand banks, not always visible at low water, have been the cause of many shipwrecks; scarcely a winter passes without the occurrence of such dreadful calamities. The Rev. Mr. Warner, in his Tour through Cornwall, speaking of the dangerous rocks off this coast, says, "their black perpendicular heads frown inevitable destruction on every vessel that

approaches them, and seldom does one of the unhappy crew survive to tell the horrors of the wreck."

> Again she plunges! hark a second shock
> Tears her strong bottom on the marble rock.
> Down on the vale of death, with dismal cries,
> The fated victims shudd'ring roll their eyes
> In wild despair, while yet another stroke
> With deep convulsions rends the solid oak:
> 'Till like the mine, in whose infernal cell
> The lurking dæmons of destruction dwell,
> At length asunder torn, her frame divides,
> And crashing spreads in ruin o'er the tides.

Quitting Padstow, the lover of the picturesque will be much delighted with the village of LITTLE PETHERICK, where an old mill, the church, a few rustic cottages, and some luxuriant foliage, form a picture highly interesting.

After crossing the river Camel at Wadebridge, over which is a bridge, built in the year 1485, of seventeen Gothic arches, and 320 feet long; in the parish of EGLOSHALE, is *Pencarrow*, the handsome seat of the late Sir Arscott Molesworth, Bart. The house has within the last three years undergone a complete repair, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, with a good library, billiard room, and the usual comforts attached to a gentleman's residence. Here are also several good pictures, mostly portraits. The gardens and hot-houses are very beautiful, and kept in excellent order.

In the *Church* of Egloshale, is a very handsome carved stone pulpit, and a neat monument to the memory of Sir John Molesworth and his lady.

The road to Camelford, a distance of eleven miles, contains little to interest the traveller, excepting the celebrated *Slate Quarry* of *Delabole*, in the parish of St. Teath, which has been already described.

The town of CAMELFORD is a place of considerable antiquity, and has returned members to Parliament, since the reign of Edward VI. The right of election is vested in the freemen, and the town is governed by a Mayor and eight Burgesses.

Although it is a place of little trade, yet it has a market weekly, and four fairs annually, at which great quantities of cattle are bought and sold.

The *Town Hall* is a neat structure, built some years ago, at the expense of the late Duke of Bedford.

According to tradition, the neighbourhood of Camelford is remarkable for having been the site of a memorable battle fought between King Arthur and his treacherous nephew, Mordred; in which the former was slain, and his troops routed with considerable loss.

About five miles north-west of Camelford, is TINTAGELL, in which parish the small Borough-town of BOSSINEY is situated; but as far as regards appearances, this place can only rank as a village of the meanest description, although it has returned two members to Parliament since the reign of Edward VI. It contains about 140 houses, but the number of voters seldom exceeds fourteen or fifteen, the right of election being chiefly confined to certain individuals possessing the property.

Among its noble representatives are ranked the great

TINTAGEL CAST[illegible]

Sir Francis Drake, Sir Thomas Cottington, Secretary of State to Charles I., and Sir Richard Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland and Lord Treasurer in the same reign:* but the most interesting circumstance relative to Tintagell is, its being the reputed birth-place of the renowned King Arthur; respecting whom, it was the opinion of Lord Chancellor Bacon, that there was truth enough in history to make him famous, besides that which was fabulous. His history has, however, been so blended with the marvellous, by the monkish historians, that some authors have been disposed to doubt even his having ever existed; and certainly the circumstances connected with his asserted birth at Tintagell, are not among those parts of his story which are most entitled to credit.

The certainty, however, that there has been a *Castle* at this place, cannot be imaginary, even if we only judge from the ruins now existing; but as far as regards its origin, there are many different accounts, and none, perhaps, which can be relied on. That there should have been a castle erected here, in the time of the antients, is very probable, as few places are so well calculated for the mode of warfare then in practice. The commanding and open situation of this spot, with other concurrent circumstances, leave but little doubt that this fortress was erected many years previous to the Conquest. "The ruins now existing, consist of two divisions, one scattered over the face of the main promontory, and another over the peninsula, which is severed from it. The walls of the former are garetted and

* Lyson's Mag. Brit. p 306.

pierced with many little square holes, for the discharge of arrows. They seem to have included within them two narrow courts. At the upper end of the most southern of them, are the remains of several stone steps, leading probably to the parapet of the walls. Here the ramparts were high and strong, this being the quarter overlooked by the neighbouring hill. As they wound round to the west, however, less labour had been expended upon their structure, for a hideous precipice of 300 feet deep, to the edge of which they were carried, prevented the fear of any assault in that quarter. The works on the peninsula had been antiently connected with those on the main land, by a draw-bridge thrown across the chasm, in the division above mentioned:"* this, however, had gone to decay in Leland's time, and the only way of approaching this part is by a dangerous and narrow ascent, winding up the cliffs on the western side.

Leland's description is curious.—"This castelle hath bene a marvelus strong and notable forteres, and almost *situ loci inexpugnabile*, especially for the dungeon, that is on a great high terrible cragge, environed with the se, but having a draw-bridge from the residew of the castelle unto it. There is yet a chapel standing withyn this dungeon of S. Ulette *alias* Ulianne. Shepe now fede within the dungeon. The residew of the buildinges of the castel be sore wetherbeten an yn ruine, but it hath beene a large thinge." In another place he says—"The castel had be lykhod three wardes, wherof two be woren

* Warner's Tour.

away with gulfing yn of the se: withowte the isle renneth alonly a gate howse, a walle, and a fals braye dyged and walled. In the isle remayne old walles, and yn the est parte of the same, the grownd beyng lower, remayneth a walle embatteled, and men alyve saw ther yn a postern, a dore of yren. There is in the isle a prety chapel, with a tumbe on the left syde." Carew's and Norden's accounts of Tintagell castle are nearly similar; the latter of these, indeed, appears to have been taken from the former. "Half the buildings," says Carew, "were raised on the continent, and the other halfe on an iland, continued together (within men's remembrance) by a draw-bridge, but now divorced by the downefaln steepe cliffes, on the farther side, which, though it shut out the sea from his wonted recourse, hath yet more strengthened the iland; for in passing thither you must first descend with a dangerous declyning, and then make a worse ascent, by a path, through his stickleness occasioning, and through his steepnesse threatning, the ruine of your life, with the falling of your foote. At the top, two or three terrifying steps give you entrance to the hill, which supplieth pasture for sheepe and conyes: upon the same I saw a decayed chappell. Under the iland runs a cave, through which you may rowe at full sea, but not without a kinde of horrour at the uncouthness of the place." Norden is rather more particular in his description of the ascent to the island "by a very narrow rockye and wyndinge way up the steepe sea-clyffe, under which the sea-waves wallow, and so assayle the foundation of the ile, as may astonish an un-

stable manye to consider the perill, for the least slipp of the foote sendes the whole bodye into the devouringe sea; and the worste of all is the highest of all, nere the gate of entrance into the hill, where the offensive stones so exposed hang over the head, as while a man respecteth his footinge, he indaungers his head; and lookinge to save the head, indaungers the footinge accordinge to the old proverbe; *Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.* He must have his eyes that will scale Tintagell. Most of the iland buyldings are ruyned." It appears by the view of Tintagell annexed to Norden's description, that a great part of the building on the main land was in his time remaining.

The immense height of the cliffs on which these ruins are situated, the desolate aspect of the surrounding country, and the grandeur of the ocean raging beneath, conspire to form a scene truly sublime, and cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the minds of those who have visited this interesting spot.

O'er Cornwall's cliffs the tempest roar'd,
High the screaming Sea Mew soar'd
On Tintagel's topmost tow'r,
Darksome fell the sleety show'r,
Round the rough Castle shrilly sung
The whistling blast, and wildly flung
On each tall rampart's thund'ring side
The surges of the trembling tide.
When Arthur rang'd his red-cross ranks,
On conscious Camban's crimson banks,
By Mordred's faithless guide decreed,
Beneath a Saxon spear to bleed!

Wharton's Poems, p. 95.

After the Conquest, Tintagell Castle became the occasional residence of several of our English Princes; and here Richard, Earl of Cornwall, entertained his nephew, David, Prince of Wales, when the latter rebelled against the King in 1245.

In subsequent centuries, almost within a few years of the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it had, like other fortresses in this county, a governor, (being annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall) and was occasionally used as a state prison. The remains are now fast mouldering to decay; and in a few years, perhaps, not a vestige will be existing, to shew where grandeur had once usurped its despotic power.

The *Church* of Tintagell was formerly appropriated to the abbess and convent of Fontevralt in Normandy, and having passed in the same manner as Leighton-Buzzard in Bedfordshire, was given by King Edward IV. to the collegiate church at Windsor; the Dean and Chapter of which church have now the great tithes, and are patrons of the vicarage. There were chapels in this parish dedicated to St. Piran and St. Dennis, besides that in the castle of Tintagell.

At Tintagell is a Charity-school, supported by the mayor and free burgesses, who pay a salary of £10 per annum to the master.

About two miles from Tintagell, over a rocky road, is BOSCASTLE, a small village, situated in a very romantic part of the coast. Here a pilchard fishery has been established some years, but with little success to the adventurers.

The *Quay* has been greatly improved, and several new buildings erected.—Here was formerly a *Castle*, the antient residence of the Bottreaux family; but it was, prior to Leland's time, entirely gone.

In the *Church* is the following epitaph for the Rev. W. Cotton and his wife, who died within a short time of each other.

> Forty-nine years they lived man and wife,
> And what's more rare, thus many without strife,
> The first departing, he a few weeks tried
> To live without her, could not, and so died.

The road from hence to Stratton, is highly pleasing, and presents many fine prospects of the surrounding country.

The village of St. Mary Week is noticed by Carew, as the birth-place of *Thomasine Bonaventure*, who, although a poor cottager's daughter, had the good fortune to marry as her third, and last husband, Sir John Percival, a wealthy merchant, and Lord Mayor of London; at whose death she became possessed of considerable property. She afterwards retired to this her native village, where she spent the remainder of her life and fortune in acts of unbounded charity.

Stratton is a small market town, built rather in a low situation, 223 miles from London, and eighteen from Launceston, but noted in history as the place where a great victory was obtained during the civil wars by the King's forces, in consideration of which, Sir Ralph Hopton, was in 1643, created Lord Hopton of Stratton. The parliamentary force amounted to upwards of 5000

men, with thirteen pieces of ordnance, and although the troops of the King were very inferior, they fought with such desperate fury, that the enemy were completely defeated, and their baggage, ammunition, and ordnance, lost. A few years after the death of Lord Hopton, Sir John Berkeley was created Baron Berkeley of Stratton, but the title became extinct in 1773. In the year 1797, Lord de Dunstanville was created Baron Basset of Stratton, with remainder to his daughter and her issue male.*

The market is on Tuesday, and three fairs are here held annually. The former appears to have been held by prescription: it is for corn and provisions. Camden states this parish to have been famous for gardens and garlick: there are now no gardens in the neighbourhood, but such as are cultivated for private use; nor is it remarkable for the culture of garlick, although it may occasionally be seen in the market, where it is purchased by the cattle doctors.

The manors of Stratton and Bossiney belonged, at an early period, to an antient family, called in various records, De Albo Monasterio, Blanchminster, and Whitminster. Sir John de Blanchminster dying without issue, towards the latter part of the fourteenth century, these estates passed to Emmeline, only daughter and heir to Sir Richard Hiwis, who had married Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph de Blanchminster, and aunt of Sir John. This Emmeline first married Sir Robert

* Lyson's Mag. Brit. for Cornwall, p. 296.

Tresilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and after his death, Sir John Coleshill, to whom Guy de Blanchminster, Rector of Lansallos, released in 1393, all right in the Manors of Stratton, Bossiney, &c. Sir John Coleshill, son of the above, who was killed at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, left an infant son; after whose death, in 1483, the large estates of this family passed by a female heir to a younger branch of the Arundells, and were afterwards divided among its numerous representatives. The manors of Bossiney and Stratton, having been purchased by the Grenville family, passed with the Kilkhampton estate, and are now the property of Lord Carteret. Bossiney Castle, which appears to have been built by Ralph de Blanchminster, about the year 1335, is spoken of as a seat of the Coleshills, by William of Worcester, who made a tour through Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV. Borlase describes the house of the Blanchminsters' as having been situated half a mile from Stratton, and a furlong from the antient causeway made by that family: on this estate, now called Binhamy, is a farm-house, a little to the west of which is a moated orchard, described in Camden's map as a square fort, and called Binnoway.

The *Church* contains several antient memorials, one of which, with the effigy of a knight in armour, is supposed to be intended for Ralph de Blanchminster, who was Lord of the Manor at a very early period. In the parish-register occurs the following remarkable instance of longevity:—"Elizabeth Cornish, widow, buried March 10th, 1691. This Elizabeth Cornish

was baptized in October, 1578: her father's name was John Veale: she was, when she died, in the 114th year, having lived at least 113 years, four months, and fifteen days." It appears also by the register, that not less than 153 persons died of the plague in this small town, in the year 1547: and in 1729, out of forty-nine persons buried, forty-two fell victims to that destructive distemper, the small-pox.

The lands given to the church of Stratton, for the maintenance of the poor of the parish, are very considerable, and chiefly vested in eight persons, who have the appropriation of the rent of them. There is also in the church, the following epitaph, to the memory of one of these eight trustees, which is rather a curious composition.

Near by this place interr'd doth lie,
One of the eight whose memory
Will last and fragrant be to all posterity.
He did revive the Stock and Store,
He built the Almshouse for the poor;
Manag'd so well was the revenue ne'er before.
The Church he lov'd and beautified,
His highest glory and his pride,
The sacred Altar shews his private zeale besides.
A Book he left for all to view,
The accounts which are both just and true;
His owne discharge, and a good precedent for you.
Be silent then of him who's gone,
Touch not I mean, an imperfection,
For he a pardon has from the Almighty throne.
Look to your ways, each to his trust,
That when you thus are laid in dust,
Your actions may appear as righteous and as just.

About two miles north from Stratton, is the small port of BUDE, which is much frequented in the summer season for sea-bathing. The trade of this place will be greatly increased when the *Canal*, now making, is completed: the chief exports are timber, bark, and oats; the imports, coal and lime-stone from Wales, and groceries, &c., from Bristol. The harbour is, on account of its sands, best adapted to vessels not exceeding sixty tons burden: but occasionally, vessels of from eighty to ninety tons enter it; and one of more than ninety tons was built at Bude in 1813, for the trade of this port. Great quantities of sea-sand are carried from this place for manure, not only into the neighbouring parishes, but into the north of Devonshire, to the distance of twenty miles and upwards.

KILKHAMPTON, about four miles north-east of Stratton, is remarkable for the singular beauty of its *Church*. It is a large edifice, said to have been erected by a Baron of the Grenville line, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and whose arms are sculptured in many parts of the building.

The whole fabric is a light and rich piece of workmanship, particularly the southern entrance, a semicircular arch, round which is a very curious zig-zag Anglo-Norman moulding, in fine preservation. The interior contains three aisles, divided by slender pillars, supporting obtuse Gothic arches, and has an elegant appearance. It is embellished with several handsome memorials; but the most remarkable one is the monu-

ment of Sir Beville Grenville,* who was slain in the civil wars; and as Hervey says, "swords and spears, murdering engines and instruments of slaughter, adorn the stone with formidable magnificence." It bears the following inscription:

"Here lyes all that was mortal of the most noble and truly valiant Sir Beville Grenville, of Stowe, in the county of Cornwall, Earl of Corbill, and Lord of Thorigny and Grenville, in France and Normandy, descended in a direct line from Robert, second son of the warlike Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who, after having obtained divers signal victories over the rebels in the West, was at length slain, with many wounds, at the battle of Lansdown, July 5, 1643. He married the most virtuous Lady, Grace, daughter of Sir George Smith, of the county of Devon, by whom he had many sons, eminent for their loyalty and firm adherence to the crown and church; and several daughters, remarkable examples of true piety. He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; his temper and affections so public, that no accident which happened could make any impression upon him, and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming to do so. In a word, a higher courage and a gentler disposition were never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation."

* A very fine portrait of Sir B. Grenville is to be found in Gilbert's Cornwall.

"To the immortal memory of his renowned grandfather, this monument was erected by the Right Honourable George Lord Lansdowne, Treasurer of the Household to Queen Anne, and one of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, &c. in the year 1714."

"Thus slain thy valiant ancestor* did lye
When his one bark a navy did defy,
When now encompass'd round the victor stood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conqu'ring blood,
Till all his purple current dryed and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument:
Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes stand,
Thy grandsire fills the seas, and thou the land."

MARTIN LLEWELLIN.

Vide Oxford University Verses, printed 1643.†

* Sir Richard Grenville, a celebrated military and naval commander in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He first distinguished himself in the wars under the Emperor Maximilian against the Turks, for which his name is recorded by several foreign writers. In the year 1591, being then Vice-Admiral of England, he was sent in the Revenge, with a squadron of seven ships, to intercept the Spanish galleons; when falling in with the enemy's fleet, consisting of fifty-two sail, near the Tercera islands, he repulsed them fifteen times in a continued fight, till his powder was all spent: his ship (which sunk before it could arrive in port,) was reduced to a hulk, and himself covered with wounds, of which he died two days afterwards, on board the vessel of the Spanish commander.

† A collection of verses, by the University of Oxford, on the death of Sir Beville Grenville, was printed in 1643, and reprinted in 1684. To these are annexed King Charles's Letters to Sir Beville Grenville, and to the county of Cornwall; and a patent of Charles I. which grants to the county of Cornwall a trade to Denmark, to the great Duke of Muscovy, and to the Levant. Martin Llewellyn was

Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, speaks of Sir Beville Grenville's death as "that which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of: and the monument is indebted to that noble author's own words, for all the latter part of the panegyric it is so properly intended to perpetuate.

The *Pulpit* is a rich piece of carved work, and the *Font* very antient.

Stowe, the magnificent antient residence of the Grenville family, in this parish, has been pulled down many years, and the park dismantled. It was one of the most superb places in England, and the beauty of the grounds and surrounding scenery, have been frequently eulogized. It was erected by John Grenville, Earl of Bath, in the reign of Charles II., and seated on an eminence, overlooking a well-wooded valley; but not a tree near it, says Borlase, to shelter it from the north-west. That writer speaks of it as by far the most noble house in the west of England, and says that the kitchen offices, fitted up for a dwelling-house, made no contemptible figure. It is a singular circumstance, that the cedar wainscot, which had been brought out of a Spanish prize, and used by the Earl of Bath for fitting up the chapel in this mansion, was purchased by Lord Cobham at the time of its demolition, (the house being then sold piecemeal,) and applied to the same purpose

a poet and physician, and was some time principal of St. Mary Hall, in Oxford: in the latter part of his life he resided at High Wycomb; died there in 1682, and lies buried in the north aisle of the chancel.

Engraved by T. Grey, from a Drawing by F. W. L. Stockdale for the Excursions through Cornwall

LAUNCESTON,

CORNWALL.

at Stowe, the beautiful seat of the noble family of Grenville in Buckinghamshire, where it still remains.

Kilkhampton is noticed in history, as the place where the renowned and pious Hervey conceived his Meditations among the Tombs.

Excursion from Stratton to Bodmin; through Launceston, Callington, Saltash, St. Germains, and Liskeard.

THE country between Stratton and Launceston, a distance of twelve miles, does not present any thing requiring particular notice, except perhaps, within a few miles of the latter place bordering on Devon, *Werrington Park*, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The house is rather a low building, and in point of architecture, is by no means imposing. The situation of the park, however, is particularly fine, being highly diversified and embellished with some of the finest grown trees in the kingdom.

On entering St. Stephen's, the attention of the traveller is immediately arrested by the handsome appearance of its *Church*, which is embellished with a *Gothic Tower*, of considerable height. This edifice was rebuilt in the sixteenth century, and before the Conquest, was made collegiate; but suppressed through the influence of William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who founded a Priory of Austin Monks in the adjoining parish of St. Thomas. This Priory continued until the dissolution

of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., when its annual revenues were valued at £354, 0*s.* 11½*d.*; yet not a vestige of it has for many years been in existence.

A most interesting view of Launceston presents itself from the bridge of Newport, and the *Keep* of its venerable castle rises with awful dignity over the surrounding houses. The accompanying view is taken from the position alluded to.

Newport *Church*, generally called St. Thomas, is a small fabric of a very antient appearance; and here are several decayed houses, which exhibit the nature of domestic architecture a few centuries past.

Newport was antiently under the jurisdiction of the town of Launceston, and is one of the Boroughs of Cornwall, having returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward VI., although the number of voters does not, in general, exceed thirty persons.

After ascending a steep hill, and passing through the north gate, stands LAUNCESTON, one of the most antient towns in the county, through which the great western road to the Land's End is formed, and is distant 214 miles from London. This town ranks as one of the most respectable in the county; and from the influence it formerly possessed, (from being fortified with a noble castle and embattled walls,) enjoyed many privileges and immunities; but was not incorporated until the reign of Queen Mary, in the year 1555. It has, however, returned members to Parliament, since the reign of Edward I.; the right of election being vested in the Corporation and free Burgesses.

The assizes for the county were formerly held wholly in this town; but an act was passed in the first of George 1. to empower the proper authorities to hold the summer assizes at Bodmin.

The magnificent ruins of the *Castle* are still highly interesting to the antiquary, and few subjects are better calculated for the pencil of the artist; their form being highly picturesque, and rendered more pleasing from being richly over-grown with ivy. The accompanying view exhibits the remains of the principal entrance, with the majestic and venerable keep towering above, together with the walls now falling to decay.

Regarding the origin of this antient fortress, little is known that can be deemed authentic; but, according to historians, it is said to have been in existence long prior to the conquest; which opinion is materially strengthened, from this neighbourhood having been the scene of many severe contests with the antient Britons and Saxons. After the conquest, the manor of Launceston was given to Robert, Earl of Morteyne, to whom no less than 288 manors in this county were also granted by William the Conqueror.

The remains chiefly consist of a *Gateway*, a small *Tower* at the south east angle, some decayed walls, and the *Keep*. The latter is ninety-three feet in diameter, and the height of the parapet from the base of the conical rocky mount on which it is built, is upwards of 100 feet. The ascent is on the south side; and according to a very antient plan in the possession of the author, had a stone wall on the right side of the steps

LAUNCESTON CASTLE.

CORNWALL.

Pub.d March 1824 by Storey

leading to it; but as most of the latter are wanting, to get to its summit is now become rather dangerous. It consists of three wards, each surrounded by a circular wall: the outer one, or parapet wall, is not more than three feet thick; the second wall is about six feet from the former, near four times as thick, and considerably higher; but between these two, a staircase leads to the top of the ramparts. The inner wall is ten feet thick, and thirty-two feet high; and the diameter of the enclosed area is about eighteen feet. This is said to have been divided into two apartments, and the lower one, having no light, is supposed originally to have been a dungeon; but the whole structure has become so extremely ruinous, that it is impossible to state exactly how, and for what purpose it was originally constructed. The doorways of the keep are chiefly composed of round arches; and a curious Saxon doorway, now forming the entrance to the White Hart Inn, is supposed to have belonged formerly to the castle. Lysons, however, concludes that it was brought from the antient priory at St. Thomas, above alluded to, which seems more probable.

This fortress, like most others in the county, had in former reigns a governor; but the mode in which buildings of this kind are in general constructed, renders them ill calculated for places of residence. It appears that Launceston Castle was in ruins as early as the reign of Edward III., although it was a post of much consequence during the civil wars, and was one of the last supports of the royal cause. At the Restoration it was

LAUNCESTON,

CORNWALL.

Pub.d June 1 1824 by Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers Court, London.

granted to Sir Hugh Pyper, Knt. (who lies buried in the church here,) and was in the possession of his grandson till the year 1754. It now belongs to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

The *Church* of Launceston is a large handsome structure, composed of square blocks of granite, each of which is enriched with carved ornaments. The porch on the south side is particularly beautiful, and has from the street adjoining, a very striking appearance. At the eastern end also, highly sculptured, is a curious figure of a Magdalen, in a recumbent posture; an engraving of which, from a drawing by Prout, has been published in the Antiquarian Cabinet. It originally was only a chantry or chapel, but was re-edified and enlarged, in the reign of Henry IV. The interior contains several monuments, but none meriting particular observation. On the north side of the church is a very pleasant promenade sheltered by an avenue of trees, which is enlivened by a very extensive and beautiful prospect of the distant country.

Part of the old wall that surrounded the town and two *Gateways*, still remain: the one on the eastern or Exeter road, has a very antient and interesting appearance.

The houses in the town are in general well built, but the streets are very narrow and badly paved. There are two *Charity Schools* maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and a *Free School* founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which is endowed with an income payable out of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

The market at this town is well supplied with all kinds of provision, and remarkably cheap. There are also no less than six fairs, held here annually. The town suffers much inconvenience in the summer season, from a scarcity of water.

The number of inhabitants, according to the late returns, amounted to 2183, and in 1811 to 1758, exclusive of the adjoining parishes of St. Thomas and St. Stephen's.

Trebursy, near this town, is a handsome modern residence, erected some distance from the site of an old house of the same name, and is the property of the Hon. W. Eliot, M. P. late Colonel of the Cornwall Militia; but owing to the lamented death of his brother, has now become Earl of St. Germains.

Trebartha Hall, in this neighbourhood, the residence of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq. was erected on the site of a very antient mansion, by the late Colonel Rodd. The house is surrounded by extensive plantations, sheltered by an amphitheatre of bold hills. "From a stupendous elevation on the northern side a considerable stream descends, and the roar of its waters in their falls over the different precipices can be heard at a great distance. The beautiful is here associated with the sublime; the foliage of forest trees is seen delightfully clothing the sides of the heights, forming a pleasing contrast to the bare and bleak elevation by which they are protected."*

From Launceston to Callington, the distance is about twelve miles; and the country, as far as the first nine

* Gilbert's Cornwall. vol. 2, page 485.

miles extend, is very beautiful and romantic. About three miles from Callington, in the parish of Stoke Climsland, is *Whiteford House*, the seat of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., an eminent banker in London. It is a handsome building, situated in a beautiful and luxuriant valley, which, with the water in front, has a very pleasant aspect. The fish ponds and gardens here are extremely fine, and kept in a high state of cultivation.

Callington is a market and Borough-town, situated in a flat open part of the county, and distant about 215 miles from London.* The houses are chiefly disposed in one broad street; and being very irregularly built, and much out of repair, have rather a poor appearance.

The *Church* is an antient spacious fabric, consisting of three aisles, the centre one very lofty, and was built chiefly at the expense of Nicholas de Asheton, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench who died in the year 1645; he was buried in the chancel, where there is a handsome brass plate with effigies of himself and lady.

There is also a handsome alabaster tomb, to the memory of Lord Willoughby de Broke, lord of the manor, who died in the year 1502. In the church-yard is a very antient octagonal cross, richly sculptured, but it has been most shamefully defaced.

This town is governed by a Portreeve, who is chosen

* Launceston and Callington are about the same distance from London, although twelve miles apart, and the roads leading to them being in different directions. The former is approached by the way of Oakhampton, and the latter by a cross road through Tavistock.

WATERPOOL HOUSE,

Islington.

annually, at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The elective franchises of the inhabitants were lately determined by a committee of the House of Commons, but the members are usually returned by the freeholders and resident leaseholders.

Callington has a market every Wednesday, and four fairs annually. The population, according to the last census, amounted to 1321.

The prospects from the summit of Kitts Hill on Hengeston Downs, near Callington, are very extensive; comprehending the windings of the Tamar, the Hamoaze, Plymouth Sound, Mount Edgecumbe, and surrounding country. About five miles from Callington, in the parish of Calstock, is *Cotehele* or *Cuttayle House*, one of the most antient and curious constructed mansions in England. It is situated on a pleasing eminence on the western bank of the Tamar; but being almost surrounded with wood, the river can only be seen from some of the windows of the upper apartments. There is no account when this mansion was erected; but from the style of its architecture, it is supposed to have been built about the time of Henry VII. It is a very irregular pile of building, inclosing a small quadrangle, the approach to which is through a square gateway tower on the south side. At the north angle, is a large square tower, which contains some of the principal apartments.

The entrance hall, opening from the quadrangle, being embellished with a collection of antient armour, and warlike instruments, gives a true picture of the feudal dignity of antient times. The several apartments

CASTLE HOUSE.

in the house are enriched with a great variety of curious old articles of furniture, such as carved ebony chairs, cabinets, &c. There is besides, some very fine tapestry, ornamented with the figures of Romulus and Remus, &c., in good preservation. The chapel connected with the dining room is small, and was originally ornamented with painted glass windows. The altar cloth, composed of rich velvet embroidered, is ornamented with the figures of the Twelve Apostles, and other appropriate embellishments.

This mansion has belonged to the Edgecumbe family since the reign of Edward III.; and here Sir Richard Edgecumbe, who was attached to the House of Lancaster, concealed himself from the tyranny of Richard III. In remembrance of his miraculous escape, he erected the small Gothic chapel which is to be seen on a rocky precipice, close to the river.

This place, from the beauty of its situation and other local circumstances, has excited great curiosity; and parties of pleasure make frequent water excursions to it in the summer, from Plymouth and Saltash.

In the month of August, 1789, their late Majesties, with the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, honoured this old mansion with a visit, and breakfasted with the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgecumbe.

Calstock Church is situated about half a mile from the village, on a commanding eminence, and is a small antient fabric, containing several memorials of the Edgecumbes.

About a mile from the church is *Harewood House*, the seat of Salusbury Trelawney, Esq. It is a handsome building, erected on one of the most delightful spots of the banks of the Tamar. Mason, in his poem of Elfrida, has made Harewood the scene of the loves of Ethelwold, and of the misfortunes consequent to his union with the fair daughter of Edgar.

The village of CALSTOCK, being situated close to the side of the river, has a romantic appearance; and here there is a good inn and a regular ferry to Beer Alston, in Devonshire.

About three miles from hence, is *Pentillie Castle*, the seat of John Tillie Coryton, Esq. which was erected a few years ago, from designs by Wilkins, on the site of an old family mansion. It is a very beautiful Gothic structure, with a majestic portico on the south side, surmounted with pinnacles; and being built on a bold eminence rising abruptly from the river Tamar, possesses a commanding and dignified appearance. The interior contains a number of spacious apartments finished in a handsome and costly manner.

The approach to the house is embellished with a neat Gothic *Lodge* on the road leading to Saltash; and the grounds are enriched with a variety of beautiful plantations. Here is a *Tower* or *Sepulchral Building*, erected for Sir James Tillie, whose interment in this place has given rise to a tale, that being of atheistical principles, he had directed himself to be placed after his death, in a chair therein, with bottles, glasses, &c. to perpetuate his derision of a future existence. The

Engraved by J Lambert from a Drawing by F.W. L Stockdale, for the Excursions through Cornwall

PENTILLIE CASTLE,

The Seat of John Tillie Coryton Esq^r

CORNWALL.

fact, however, of his being buried in a coffin, was proved a few years ago; and from his will, it is clear that he died in the "hope of a glorious immortality." An engraving of this curious building has lately been published by Mr. Storer, of Pentonville.

From hence to Saltash, the distance is six miles; and about a mile and a half to the left, in the church of the village of Landulph, is the following remarkable inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Theodore Paleologus
of Pesaro in Itale, descended from the imperyall
Lyne of the last Christian Emperors of Greece
Being the sonne of Camilio, the sonne of Prosper
the sonne of Theodore, the sonne of John,
the sonne of Thomas, the second brother to Constantine
Paleologus that rayned in Constantinople, until
Subdued by the Turks, who married with Mary the
daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in
Suffolke Gent. and had issue five children, Theodore,
John, Ferdinando, Maria and Dorothy, and departed
this lyfe at Clifton the 21st of January 1636."

There is also a large tomb in the chancel, with a handsome marble slab to the memory of Sir Nicholas Lower and his lady.

The *Parsonage House* has been greatly improved, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river and Saltash. Much praise is due to the late incumbent, the Rev. F. V. I. Arundell, for having raised an embankment round the house, and for bringing the grounds and plantations into a high state of cultivation.

About two miles from hence, in the parish of Botus

FLEMING, is *Moditonham*, the seat of Charles Carpenter, Esq. a commodious modern building, most delightfully situated, and commanding some extensive views of the Tamar and surrounding country. The grounds and plantations round the house have been greatly improved.

In the *Church*, a small venerable fabric, is a recumbent figure of a crusader, with a sword and target, which was accidentally discovered about four years ago, on the removal of some old wainscoting.

In the centre of a hilly field, at the north side of the village, is a pyramidical monument, erected in memory of Dr. William Martin, of Plymouth, who died in the year 1762, at the age of sixty-two. According to the inscription upon it, he is said to be an honest good-natured man, willing to do all the good in his power to mankind, and not willing to hurt any body.

The town of SALTASH principally consists of one long street rising abruptly from the Tamar, to a considerable eminence, and the houses in general have an antient appearance. It is a place, as Carew observes, which, owing to the steep ascent on which it is situated, "every shower washes clean." It is also of great antiquity; and in the year 1393, the assizes for the county are said to have been held here. During the civil wars it was considered of much importance, being one of the principal passes into the county. It was first garrisoned by the Parliament, and surrendered without opposition to Sir Ralph Hopton, in the autumn of 1642. General Ruthen, finding it open after his defeat at Bradock-down, in January, 1643, took possession, and

Engraved by H. Bond, from a Drawing by S. W. I. Stockdale, for the [illegible]

SALTASH,
From the Ferry
CORNWALL.

[illegible] by Dugdale & Mackellan, [illegible]

hastily fortified it; but it was soon afterwards taken by assault, by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton: a garrison was left in it in the month of May that year, but on the approach of the Earl of Essex, it was given up the latter end of July, 1644. On this occasion Sir Edward Waldegrave gallantly defended the pass, and it appears, with temporary success. After the capitulation of Essex, Saltash was again taken possession of by Sir Richard Grenville: in the month of October following, it was taken by a detachment from the garrison at Plymouth: Sir Richard Grenville afterwards recovered it by assault: and it was finally abandoned by the King's troops in the month of February, 1646.

Saltash is governed by a Mayor, six Aldermen, and an indefinite number of Burgesses; but they generally amount to about thirty. It was made a free borough in the reign of King John, or that of Henry III., and Reginald de Valletort confirmed to the burgesses various privileges which they had enjoyed under his ancestors; and these privileges were also confirmed by King Richard II. In the year 1682, Charles II. granted this borough a renewed charter of incorporation, under which the body-corporate was defined to consist of a Mayor and six Aldermen, styled the council of the borough, who had liberty to chuse a Recorder: but the charter first mentioned, in virtue of which the town is now governed, was procured in 1774. It has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward VI., and the right of voting is confined to the freeholders of the borough, amounting to about seventy persons. Some

names of eminence appear in the list of its representatives; as Sir Francis Cottington, Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Edmund Waller, the poet.

The *Chapel* is an antient structure, having Gothic windows and a massive tower. It contains a handsome altar piece; and in the north aisle there is a superb monument to the memory of three brothers, named Drew, officers in the navy, who were unfortunately drowned. "The back ground is composed of blue marble, relieved by beautiful white, on which is represented a stormy sea, and a ship in distress, with the lands of Tolly and Penlee points, in the hazy distance. In the midst of the water are seen two of the Drews buffetting with the waves, and apparently endeavouring to reach each other in the awful crisis of expiring life. Above are three profile likenesses of the deceased gentlemen, and the sides are supported by two sorrowing females, in allusion to their two surviving sisters. Below the inscription is a representation of a shipwreck, and drowning of James William Drew, in the Delaware River."*

Saltash has a market weekly, and four fairs annually; and over the river is a constant ferry: boats are to be had at a short notice, for Plymouth Dock, or any place in its vicinity.† The market mentioned as attached to the castle of Trematon, when the survey of Domesday

* Gilbert's Cornwall.

† It is in contemplation to erect a chain suspension bridge over this part of the river Tamar; upwards of £10,000 has already been subscribed, and a petition presented to Parliament to assist the undertaking.

was taken, was probably held at Saltash: it is spoken of in that survey as a new market of the Earl's, which had been prejudicial to the Abbot's market at St. Germain's. The small weekly market for butcher's meat is held on Saturday: an old writer says, that the burgesses claimed another market on Tuesday, but that it was not in his time held. The present fairs are on the Tuesday before each quarter-day, (the remnant, probably, of the Tuesday's market,) February 2, and July 25: the two last are for horned cattle and sheep The tolls of the market and fairs belong to the Corporation, who are entitled to the proceeds of the ferry over the Tamar; the privilege of dredging for oysters, the farm and tolls of oysters, and certain duties payable by masters of ships: which altogether produced about £300 per annum, in 1714.

The remains of *Trematon Castle* are situated on a commanding eminence on the northern bank of the river Lynher, just below Saltash; but the carriage road to it, a very pleasing ride, extends at least two miles from the town. Proceeding in the latter direction, about half way, the tower of *St. Stephen's Church* has a conspicuous appearance. It is remarkable as containing a variety of antient memorials, but many of them are much defaced. Carew relates, that in this church, a leaden coffin was found about the middle of the sixteenth century; but the grounds on which he supposes it to have been that of *Orgerius, Duke of Cornwall*, are very weak; for it appears that all he learned from his informant, who had been an eye-witness of the

TREMATON CASTLE,

CORNWALL.

discovery fourscore years before, was, that an inscription on the lead imported it to contain the body of a Duke, whose heiress married a Prince. One of the monuments in this church, is for *Master* Hechins, as Carew calls him, lessee of the great tithes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This church was given to Windsor College by Edward the Black Prince.

On approaching the *Castle*, its venerable *Keep* rises majestically amidst the surrounding foliage, and with the little bridge and cottages in the valley, is a very picturesque subject. The entrance is through a small arch on the north side, and a circular road leading to it has been lately cut through the hill on which it stands. The site of the area covers more than an acre of ground, and is enclosed by embattled walls, six feet in thickness. The keep is built on the summit of a conical mound at the north-west angle; it is embattled with walls ten feet thick and thirty high. The space enclosed is of an oval form, and was formerly divided into apartments; but as there are no marks of windows, they were most probably lighted from the top. The entrance to it was through a circular arched doorway on the western side, from whence an irregular path leads to a small sally-port; but the most perfect part of this fortress is the principal gateway, which is composed of three strong arches, with grooves for portcullisses between them. These arches support a square tower, embattled, containing an apartment, which has been fitted up as a museum for natural curiosities. The walls are decorated with some of the finest tapestry in England, the

colours being as bright as if it had only lately been finished.

Regarding the origin of this antient fortress, little is known, that may be deemed authentic; but it is generally believed to have been originally erected prior to the Conquest. Afterwards it was given to Robert, Earl of Moreteyne and Cornwall, and in subsequent reigns was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall. During the civil wars of the eighteenth century, we find no account of this castle's having been occupied by either of the contending parties: but Carew relates, that during the Cornish commotions in 1549, Sir Richard Grenville held Trematon for a while against the rebels; but that having been induced to quit it, for the purpose of holding a parley with the besiegers, they intercepted his return, seized on the castle, sent him a prisoner to Launceston gaol, and plundered and ill-treated his lady and her attendants. A few years ago it was leased to Benjamin Tucker, Esq. Surveyor General of the Duchy of Cornwall, who was for many years Secretary to the late gallant Admiral, Earl St. Vincent. This gentleman has erected a very comfortable residence within the area, and embellished it with a great variety of choice paintings and other works of art. Among the most valuable is "La fameuse Aurore de Natier," a picture well known on the Continent; besides the Twelve Cæsars, by Goltzius. There is also the celebrated organ which was made by Mr. Moore, of Ipswich, for the Empress of Russia, at the enormous price of £16,000, and a most beautiful specimen of shellwork, which was formed in the

Brazils, the construction of which is said to have occupied two nuns the whole of their lives. The garden round the house is laid out with great taste, and embellished with a good hot-house. In one part of it, on a marble slab, is a bust of the late Admiral St. Vincent, with the following inscription from the eclogues of Virgil.

> O Melibœe, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit
> Namque erit ille mihi semper Deus, illius aram
> Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.

A short distance from the castle, near the ferry, across Antoney Passage, are some small remains of the antient *Chapel* of Shillingham, which, richly over-grown with ivy, is highly picturesque, having a fine pointed Gothic window.

The manor of *Ash-torre*, or *Essex-torre*, the site of which is a rock at the bottom of Saltash town, abutting on the water, has an extensive jurisdiction, although it was itself held as seven fees under the honor of Trematon. Carew speaks of this rock as "invested with the jurisdiction of a manor, and that it claymed the suites of many gentlemen as his freeholders in knight's service." This manor, which extends its jurisdiction into several parishes in Cornwall and Devonshire, belonged to the antient family of Fleming, of Devonshire, Barons of Slane in Ireland: it was sold in the sixteenth century, by Nicholas and Robert Dillon, sons and heirs of Anne, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of Christopher Fleming, Baron of Slane, to Thomas Wyvell, Esq. from whose

family it passed, by a female heir to the ancestor of Francis Wills, Esq., of Saltash. The site of this manor is thus described in old words: "All that messuage-dwellinghouse, palace, &c. and waste ground in and nigh Ashe-torre Rock, with the remains of houses, on which premises manor-courts were held, all unconnected with any other person's land, and forming a peninsula, situated at the bottom of Fore street or road, in the borough of Saltash, on a rock, part of which abutteth into the sea." A record of the year 1620 is said to have claimed *Wadsworthy* as parcel of the demesne of the manor of Ashe-torre.

Ince Castle, the seat of Edward Smith, Esq. is an interesting building, pleasingly situated on the banks of the Lynher, and forms a conspicuous object in this part of the county.

Returning to the high road at the distance of three miles, is LANDRAKE, the *Church* of which is remarkable for its high tower, and is visible for many miles round. In the interior is a curious brass plate, dated 1509, with an effigy of Edward Courtenay, Esq., and a monument to the memory of Nicholas Wylls, Gent. who died in the year 1607.

Wotton, an antient seat of the Courtnay's in this parish, has long since gone entirely to decay.

Near Landrake is *Stocketon*, the seat of the Honourable Admiral de Courcy, a modern mansion, commanding many interesting views. The interior contains a number of warlike instruments, and a variety of natural curiosities.

From Landrake to ST. GERMAINS, the distance is three miles. This place is remarkable as having been in early times, the seat of the episcopal government of the diocese of the county; and it takes its name from St. Germain, Bishop of Auxerre, who is said to have resided here for a time, during his visit to England. It is situated in a very romantic dell, on the borders of a creek formed by the river Lynher, about nine miles from Plymouth and eight from Liskeard; but is one of the largest parishes in the county, being upwards of twenty miles in circumference. St. Germains is also remarkable as one of the oldest borough and market towns in the county, and has been represented in Parliament since the year 1562; the right of electing the members being vested in the inhabitant householders, who have resided twelve months within the Borough. The town, as it is called, which contains less than 100 dwellings, is governed by a Portreeve, chosen annually at the Court Leet. Leland spoke of it as "a poor fischar town," and he adds, that "the glory of it stood by the priory." Carew observed, "the church-towne musterеth many inhabitants and sundry ruins, but little wealth, occasioned eyther through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceive, or by their being abandoned by the religious people, as the greater sort imagine." It's markets scarcely existed, even when the survey of Domesday was taken; having been reduced almost to nothing in consequence of the Earl of Moreton's market (most probably Saltash) then lately established in the neighbourhood. This market was at that time held on

Sundays; but the day was afterwards altered to Friday: in Browne Willis's time it was very inconsiderable, and has long been wholly discontinued. There are two cattle fairs, held on May the twenty-first, and August the first.

Whitaker supposes the bishop's see, to have been established at this place, so early as the year 614. That St. Germains was the episcopal see, as long as an episcopal see existed in the county of Cornwall, he has proved in the most satisfactory manner; but of its existence at that early period, his learned volumes on the subject of the Cathedral of Cornwall afford no *proof;* nor is there any intimation from history of any Bishop of St. Germains before the year 910, when Athelstan was appointed to that see. King Athelstan, who founded a college of Seculars here, made Conan Bishop of St. Germains in 936. After the death of Bishop Burwold, Livingus, Bishop of Crediton, procured this bishopric to be annexed to his own; and his successor Leofric made interest to have them both united to that of Exeter. Leland says, that Bartholomew (Iscanus) Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1172, changed the Monks of St. Germains into Canons Regular, on account of the laxity of their lives. At the suppression of this monastery in 1535, it was valued according to Dugdale at £243. 8s. clear yearly income. King Henry VIII. leased the site of the priory and other lands to John Champernowne and others; relative to which grant, Carew has the following story, "John Champernowne, sonne and heir apparant to

Sir Philip of Devon, in Henry the Eighth's time, followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, wan some good grace with the King. Now when the golden showre of the dissolved abbey lands rayned well nere into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen (the King's servents,) and Master Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was to passe forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands: our gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit; they made strange to impart it. This while, out comes the King: they kneel down: so doth Master Champernowne. They prefer their petition; the King grants it: they render humble thanks: and so doth Master Champernowne. Afterwards, he requireth his share: they deny it: he appeals to the King: the King avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse; whereon, the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage." Norden has strangely mistaken this story, and says, that King Henry VIII. bestowed the priory of St. Germains upon an ancestor of the Eliots, " being full of pleasant conceytes wherewith the Kinge was delited." It is certain that the Champernownes became sole possessors of the priory estate, and that in 1565, they conveyed it to Richard Eliot, Esq., of Coteland, in Devonshire, in exchange for that manor. Sir John Eliot, son of Richard, was a distinguished patriot in the reign of James I., and an active opposer of the Duke of Buckingham and the court measures, particularly that of raising taxes without the

ST GERMANS CHURCH.

CORNWALL.

Feb. 1st 1794 by Sumner & Marshall, Stationers Court London.

consent of Parliament: for some bold speeches on this subject he was committed to the tower, where he died in the year 1632. Daniel Eliot, his grandson, left an only daughter, married to Browne Willis, the celebrated antiquary, by whom it appears that his father-in law, in order to keep up the family name, bequeathed his estates to Edward Eliot, grandson of Nicholas, fourth son of Sir John above-mentioned, from whom they descended to the present possessor.

It appears that the *Cathedral*, now the parish Church, was first built in the reign of Athelstan, when it formed a part of the *Priory*, founded at the same time for Secular Canons. On the removal of the diocese to Exeter, the manor of St. Germains was divided between the Bishop and the Prior of the convent. On the Priory site, a spacious mansion has been erected for the residence of the Eliot family, and is now the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germains. It is called *Port-Eliot*, but was formerly called *Porth-Prior*. The exterior is not very striking; perhaps "its simplicity," says a late writer, "is more correspondent to the scenery by which it is surrounded, and which is rather to be called pleasing than picturesque or grand." The interior, however, is embellished with some fine portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Rembrandt, Opie, &c.

The *Church* almost adjoins the House, and in point of architectural beauty, is equal, if not superior to any in the county.

At the west end are two towers, both of which are said formerly to have been octagonal; but the south one

is now of a square form, and contains the clock. Between them is a remarkably fine entrance doorway, or circular receding arch, twenty feet wide, with four pillars on each side, having plain square bases and capitals. The arch contains seven mouldings, with alternate zigzag ornaments, which is also continued between the pillars. Over the arch is a pediment, with a cross at the top resembling an heraldic cross. Above are three narrow round-headed windows; and as great part of the edifice is richly mantled with ivy, it forms a very interesting and beautiful subject for the pencil; also, one of the best engravings which embellish this work. The interior is spacious; and the capitals of the pillars which divide the aisles from the nave, are curiously ornamented with Saxon sculpture. Here are a great variety of memorials, but the most remarkable are those for the learned Walter Moyle, who died at the age of forty-nine, in the year 1721, and the superb monument by Rysbrack, in memory of Edward Eliot, Esq. who died in the following year. A white marble tablet, to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Glanville, Esq., has the following beautiful lines inscribed on it.

> While faithful earth doth thy cold relics keep,
> And soft as was thy nature is thy sleep,
> Let here the pious humble place above,
> Witness an husband's grief, an husband's love;
> Grief that no rolling years can e'er efface,
> And love, that only with himself must cease;
> And let it bear for thee this heart-felt boast—
> 'Twas he that knew thee best, that lov'd thee most!

In the south aisle is a low ornamented recess, said to

have contained the effigy of an abbot of the convent. Another recess is called the Bishop's throne; and among other relics of antiquity, is preserved a curious carved oaken chair, supposed to have belonged to one of the monks. "A great part of the chauncell" of this church, as Carew relates, "fell suddenly downe upon a Friday, very shortly after the publick service was ended, which heavenly favour, of so little respite, saved many persons' lives, with whom immediately before it had been stuffed; and the devout charges of the well-disposed parishioners quickly repayred this ruine."

Cuddenbeck, the antient seat of the Bishops, has long been occupied as a farm, and now exhibits but little of its antient episcopal grandeur.

Quitting St. Germains, at the distance of about a mile, is the direct coach road from Tor Point, and within four miles of Liskeard is *Catchfrench*, the seat of Francis Glanville, Esq., which being built on an eminence, has a commanding effect; although it is a very comfortable and spacious building, yet it does not possess much architectural beauty. The west front is embattled and faced with slate; and at a distance, with the surrounding scenery, has a pleasing effect.

The road from Tor Point to Liskeard is extremely hilly, and in many places even dangerous.

Coldrinnic, the seat of Charles Trelawney, Esq. late Sheriff for the county, is another spacious mansion like Catchfrench. It stands about a mile from the road, and within three miles of Liskeard. The approach to the

house is very pleasing, and the plantations in the Park have considerably improved of late.

Near this also, on the right, is the village of MENHENIOT, the *Church* of which is a very large edifice with a lofty spire, visible at a considerable distance. This building contains several memorials for the families of Carminowe and Burrell; J. Trelawney, of Coldrinnic, Dean of Exeter; and Lady Charlotte, daughter of James, Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland, and wife of William Holwell Carr, B. D., incumbent of the parish, who died in 1801. The vicarage is one of the most valuable benefices in Cornwall, being endowed with the great tithes, subject only to an annual payment of £20 to Exeter College, Oxford. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons; but pursuant to the directions of Bishop Courtenay, they must nominate a fellow of their own College. William of Wykham was vicar of this parish: and Dr. Moreman, a learned divine, who was instituted to the vicarage in the reign of Henry VIII., is said to have been the first in these parts, who taught and catechised his parishioners in the English language.

The parish of Menheniot abounds with beautiful scenery; its numerous vallies being pleasingly diversified with rock and wood.

Here is a very antient and curious building called *Pool*, now occupied by several poor families; but remarkable as having been the seat of the ancestors of the present Sir Harry Trelawny; though Carew speaks of it as being far beneath the worth and calling of its then possessor, Sir Jonathan Trelawny. It is now fast

Engraved by J. Greig from a Drawing by Lt. W. L. Stockdale, for the Excursions through Cornwall.

POOLE MENHENIOT,

an ancient Seat of the Trelawney's.

CORNWALL.

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mouldering to decay, but displays some very interesting specimens of antient architecture. On the south front, which was the principal entrance, (and exhibited in the accompanying view,) is a massive chimney, which age and other circumstances have inclined three feet from its perpendicular; and at this time, perhaps, it is chiefly, if not wholly, supported by the ivy which grows about it.

LISKEARD is an extensive and populous market town, situated on rocky hills, and partly in a bottom; about sixteen miles from Plymouth, and 224 from London. This place ranks as one of the oldest towns in the county; and it had formerly a Castle, supposed to have been erected by one of the Earls of Cornwall. It stood on the north side of the town, and its site is still called the Castle Hill; but, even in Leland's time, was little more than a heap of ruinous walls. The manor formed a part of their antient possessions; Liskeard having been made a free borough in the year 1240, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who bestowed on the burgesses the same privileges which he had previously granted to those of Launceston and Helston. His son Edmund, in 1275, granted them the fee of the borough, with the profits arising from the markets, fairs, &c., subject to a rent of £18 per annum, which rent King William the Third granted to Lord Somers: it is now paid to Lord Eliot, who purchased it of the late Lord Somers.

The *Church* is a spacious edifice, situated on an eminence at the eastern entrance to the town. It is composed of three aisles, with a low embattled tower at the west end, on which are some curious grotesque

heads. The southern part of the building is the most handsome, and over the porch are three Gothic niches. The interior contains but few monuments worthy of notice. In the south aisle is a neat cenotaph to the memory of Lieut. Joseph Hawkey, who was killed in action with some Russian gun boats in the Gulph of Finland, in July, 1809, in the 23rd year of his age. There is another for Joseph Wadham, who died in 1707, "being the last of that family, whose ancestors were the founders of Wadham College in Oxford."

Liskeard has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward the First; the right of election being vested in the corporation and freemen. The former, according to the charter of Elizabeth, consists of a Mayor, Recorder, eight capital Burgesses, and fifteen Assistants.* In the list of representatives for this borough, is the name of Lord Chief Justice Coke.

Leland speaks of the *Market* at Liskeard as "this best in Cornwall, savyng Bodmyn." In his time the market was held on Monday, and there are still three great markets on that day; Shrove-Monday, the Monday after Palm Sunday, and the Monday after St. Nicholas' Day. Browne Willis says that this market much exceeded that of Bodmin: it was then held, as it now is, on Saturday. It is most amply supplied with all sorts of provisions; a great portion of which is purchased by hucksters for the supply of the market

* In the course of the proceedings on the election case in 1803, when the rights of the corporation where confirmed, it appeared from records, that there was a Mayor in the reign of Richard II.

at Plymouth Dock. There are three large cattle-fairs; upon Holy Thursday, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and St. Matthew's Day. Liskeard is one of the four towns for the coinage of tin; but there has been no coinage held there of late years.

The *Town Hall* was erected about the year 1707, at the expense of Mr. Dolben, one of the representatives for the borough. It is rather a curious structure supported by granite columns; and the meat market is held in the space between them.

A new *Market House* has lately been erected on a very commodious plan.

The trade of the town is much increased by the manufacture of leather. There is also a *Paper Mill* in the neighbourhood, which perhaps will be ultimately attended with beneficial effects.—Formerly a considerable trade was carried on here in the cloathing business.

The population of the town, according to the late census, amounts to upwards of 2000. Browne Willis speaks of Liskeard, as the largest town in Cornwall, and that it contained 1000 houses. He must have been much misinformed; as the population appears, by the parish-register, to have been considerably increased within the last century, and in 1801 there were but 323 houses, and 1860 inhabitants.

The town consists of several streets very irregularly built; still the houses are in general substantial, and slate-roofed. It has two good Inns, called the Bell, and the King's Arms.

A battle was fought near Liskeard on the 19th of January, 1643, between Sir Ralph Hopton and the Parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated; Sir Ralph marching into the town with his army that night. King Charles, on his entrance into Cornwall in 1644, halted at Liskeard on the 2nd of August, and remained there till the 7th.

A survey of the year 1337, in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, speaks of a new *Park* at this place, in which were then 200 deer: it was disparked by Henry VIII, and the land which it comprised (still called the Park) is now held on lease by Lord Eliot. There was formerly a chapel in this park, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which there was a great resort of pilgrims. There are three *Meeting-Houses* in the town, belonging to the Independents, Quakers, and Methodists: the former was originally built by the Johnson family, for the Presbyterians. Defoe, in his Tour through Great Britain in the early part of the last century, speaks of it as a large new-built meeting-house; and observes, that there were only three more in Cornwall. A volume of Poems by the Rev. Henry Moore, some time minister of this Meeting, was published after his death, under the superintendance of Dr. Aikin. The *Grammar-School* here is supported by the corporation, and a salary of £30 per annum allowed to the master: Dean Prideaux, and Walter Moyle, were educated at this school. A *Charity-School* for poor children, in which ten girls are now educated, was founded by the trustees of the charitable donation of the Rev. St. John Eliot,

who died in 1760, and endowed by them with £5 per annum.

The *Church* of St. Cleer, a village three miles north-west of the town, is an interesting fabric, with a lofty tower, surmounted with pinnacles at the angles, and the buttresses which support it are embellished with purfled fineals. The antient *Well* of St. Cleer, about a mile from the church, is a pleasing subject for the pencil, the top being richly overgrown with ivy. Near it is a *Stone Cross,* ornamented with some rude sculpture.

Treworgy, an antient seat in this parish, is now the residence of Miss Inch. The grounds round the house have been greatly improved by woody plantations.

In this neighbourhood are several other objects highly interesting to the antiquary. The *Hurlers*, when perfect, consisted of three circles of upright stones from three to five feet high; but several of them have been removed. According to historians, these monuments of antiquity are said to have been of Druidical origin: but the name of hurlers is most probably derived from an opinion among the common people, that the stones were once men, who were transformed for *Hurling* (a favourite game among the antient Cornish people) on the sabbath day.

The *Cheese-Wring*, which forms the title to this work, is a natural pile of rocks thirty-two feet high, of eight stones or layers, apparently placed one above another, the largest at the top: considering its perilous form and exposed situation, how this pile has withstood the rage

of storms for so many ages, is a matter which has excited much astonishment.

The *Cromlech*, or *Trewethy Stone*, as it is generally called, standing on an eminence some distance from the Cheese-Wring, may be ranked as one of the greatest antiquities in the county. It consists of six upright stones, and one large slab, covering them in an inclined position. This impost measures sixteen feet in length, and ten broad, and is, at a medium, about fourteen inches thick. It rests on five of the uprights only, and at its upper end is perforated by a small circular hole. No tradition exists as to the time of its erection; but its name at once designates its being a work of the Britons, and sepulchral: the term *Thevethi* signifying in the British language, the place of the graves.*

The village of St. Neot's, four miles from Liskeard, has long been celebrated for possessing a church, embellished with some of the finest painted glass windows in the kingdom. They amount to seventeen, and display various subjects connected with the legend of *St. Neot*, Portraits of Saints, the History of the Creation &c.; but many of them have unfortunately been defaced by ignorant or malicious persons.

The *Church* is a handsome fabric, built of granite, and from the style of architecture is supposed not to be older than the reign of Henry the Sixth. It stands on rising ground at the head of the village, and has a dignified appearance, especially when contrasted with

* Beauties of Cornwall, p. 389.

the wilderness of the surrounding scenery. The interior is spacious, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, and with its numerous windows, so richly ornamented, has a very beautiful appearance. It is much to be regretted that several of the legends displayed by the painted glass, have been destroyed. Such, however, as remain, have been accurately delineated and published in several works: they are highly interesting and valuable, especially as the art of painting on glass has become so much deteriorated.

On the north side of the Chancel is a small recess, from which projected one end of a stone casket, eighteen inches by fourteen. Here were preserved some remains of Neot; the founders of St. Neot's Priory in Huntingdonshire, having left "one arm"* of the Saint for the Cornish Church, when they stole the greater part of the treasure about 974! In October, 1795, this little cemetery was broken open by some intoxicated workmen, whose curiosity had been excited by a visit of Mr. Whitaker. The casket, above-mentioned, was found to be a shallow cenotaph: behind it was a stone, closing the mouth of an aperture rudely formed in the solid wall; in this inner recess was discovered "about a quart of mould-earth, very fine in itself, yet adhering in clots, and dark in colour."† By the side of this cavity is a wooden tablet; on which are inscribed the following

* Archives of Linc. Cath., in a vol. entitled, "Memoranda Oliveri Sutton," ff. 122 b., 123, a curious testimonial by Anselm, Abbot of Bec., of his examination of the relics of St. Neot, in 1078.

† Whitaker's Life of Neot, pp. 203—211.

Interior of

ST NEOT'S CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

Pub.ª March

quaint and puerile verses, supposed to have been written just before the Reformation: but the narrative which they detail, is extremely inaccurate.

Hic (olim noti) jacuere relicta Neoti
Nunc præter cineres, nil superesse vides ;
Tempus in hâc fossâ carne cosumpsit et ossa ;
Nomen perpetuum, sancte Neote, tuum

Consuming Time Neotus' flesh and bones to dust translated ;
A sacred tomb this dust inclos'd, which now is ruinated.
Tho' flesh, and bones, & dust, & tomb, thro' tract of time be rotten,
Yet Neot's fame remains with us, which nere shall be forgotten ;
Whose father was a Saxon King; St. Dunstan was his teacher ;
In famous Oxford he was eke the first professed preacher,
That then in schools, by quaintest terms, the sacred themes expounded,
Which schools by his advice the good King Alfred well had founded;
But in those days the furious Danes the Saxons' peace molested,
And Neot forced was to leave that place so much infested
With hostile spoils: then *Ainsbury* his place of refuge was,
Within the shire of Huntingdon, where since it came to pass
That for his sake the place from him doth take its comon name;
The vulgar call it now St. Need's, their market town of fame.
There Alfric built a monastry, to Neot 'twas behested;
And Rosey, Wife to the erle of Clare, with means the same invested,
For maintenance in after times: where long he did not stay,
But thence, enforc'd by furious Danes, he forward took his way
To *Guerries-Stoke* for his repose; this place so called of yore,
But now best known by Neot's name, more famous than before.
For why, a college here of clarks he had, whose fame encreased
When as his corpse was clad in clay, and he from hence diceased.
Some say his bones were carried home; St. Need's will have it so,
Which claims the grace of Neot's tomb; but hereto we say No.

Neotus floruit año Dom 896.

St. Neot is said to have retired to this place about the middle of the ninth century, and erected a college of priests, and other religious buildings. Some histo-

Engraved by J. Greig, from a Drawing by F.W.L. Stockdale, for the Excursions through Cornwall.

LANHYDROCK HOUSE,

(near Bodmin.)

The Seat of the Hon.ble Mrs. Agar.

CORNWALL.

rians say that he erected the church; but this opinion has arisen from the present church having been built on the site of some antient Saxon place of worship. *St. Neots Pool* is still shewn, and the many curious stories connected with the life of this Saint, will never cease to be a matter of astonishment.

St. Neot is said to have been a relative and the friend of Alfred, who paid him several visits while in Cornwall.

Returning from St. Neots to the high road, within four miles of Bodmin is *Glynn House*, the residence of E. J. Glynn, Esq., which has lately been rebuilt on the site of an elegant mansion, unfortunately destroyed by fire, about six years ago. This misfortune not only was a great loss to its worthy owner, but the literary world has suffered an irreparable one; for it contained one of the best libraries in the county. The family also narrowly escaped, being all in their beds at the time, but were luckily apprized of their dangerous situation by a female domestic. The present mansion is built at the bottom of a gentle declivity, in a very pleasing valley, and is therefore sheltered from the violence of the north-east winds. It is certainly a low structure, but contains a number of commodious apartments. The grounds round the house have been greatly improved, and have a very pleasing aspect from the road.

After crossing an antient bridge over one part of the river Fowey, at Resprin, the antient mansion of *Lanhydrock*, situated at the head of a noble avenue of trees, nearly a mile in length, has a very striking effect. It

is a low embattled structure of granite, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and the windows are divided by stone mullions. On the north side is a gallery 116 feet long, covered with a profusion of uncouth and ill-executed plastered figures. There are, however, a few family portraits, but none remarkable. In front of the house, is a large irregular building, with a fine circular arch, once a porter's lodge; but as the owner of it, the Hon. Mrs. Bagnal Agar, has not resided here for some years, the whole building is getting much out of repair, though as interesting a spot, perhaps, as any in the county.

The *Church* of Lanhydrock, almost adjoining the house, is a beautiful small edifice, with an embattled tower, finely mantled with ivy. It has recently undergone a complete repair, and at the same time the antient character of the building has been judiciously preserved as much as possible.

The plantations in the grounds near the grand entrance lodge are daily improving; and in a few years time will tend materially to heighten the beauty of the domain.

About three miles from hence, is Bodmin, a large town, situated on the high western road, 243 miles from London, thirty from Plymouth, twenty-one from Launceston, and about twelve from the two channels on the north and south sides of the county. The late learned Mr. Whitaker, in his History of the Cathedral of Cornwall, has with much ability proved the fallacy of the grounds upon which it was supposed to have been a bishop's see; an error into which Dr. Borlase, Browne Willis, and other eminent antiquaries, had fallen; and

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BODMIN,

CORNWALL.

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has also shewn very satisfactorily, that it was not the monastery at Bodmin, but another religious house dedicated to St. Petroc, near the sea-side at Padstow, that was burnt by the Danes.

Bodmin, as the name indicates, was in the earliest times the seat or residence of Monks; it had a Priory, a Convent of Grey Friars, and several other religious structures, of which there are now but few remains.

The *Priory*, which stood near the church, has gone entirely to decay; but a handsome modern house, called the Priory, erected on its site, is now the residence of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. This spot was first selected for religious retirement as early as the sixth century, by St. Guron and St. Petroc. It owed its origin to the circumstances of St. Petroc, its founder, having taken up his abode in a valley, now occupied by the town of Bodmin, but then the residence of St. Guron, a solitary recluse, who having resigned his hermitage to St. Petroc, it was by him enlarged for the residence of himself and three other devout men, who accompanied him with the intention of leading a monastic life according to the rules of St. Benedict. Here St. Petroc died before the middle of the sixth century. His shrine was preserved in a small chapel, attached to the east end of Bodmin church, as we learn from Leland and William of Worcester. The hermitage which he had founded, continued to be inhabited by monks of the Benedictine Order, till the reign of King Athelstan, who, in 926, founded, on or near the same spot, a priory of Benedictines: but this convent having been dissolved at an early

period, and its possessions fallen into the hands of secular canons, Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, seized them for his own use, and, after the death of his son William, they became vested in the crown. Algar, to whom it is probable they had been granted, with the King's license, and that of William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, re-founded the monastery, and replenished it with Austin Canons, who continued till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were valued at 270*£*. 0s. 11d. clear annual income. The Prior had, among other privileges, a market and fair, gallows, pillory, &c. as proved in a *quo warranto*, in the reign of King Edward I. The site, with the demesnes, was granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the first English translators of the Psalms. Various relics of antiquity have been found at different times on this consecrated spot; among which were some columns with ornamented capitals, and a mutilated effigy of a skeleton, finely executed, which has been placed against a gateway in the garden belonging to the Priory House.

The *Convent of Grey Friars* is said to have been founded in the year 1239, under the patronage of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and principally supported by the benefactions of Sir Hugh and Thomas Peverell, of Egloshale, who were buried in the friary church. In the year 1565, it was conveyed to the Corporation of Bodmin, to whom it still belongs. Since the early part of last century, it has been fitted up as an Assize Hall, 150 feet long and sixty in height; but the removal of its two beautiful Gothic windows is to be lamented. The

two ends are appropriated for the Courts of Assize, and the intermediate space for the business of the Corn Market, &c. Above is the Grand Jury Room, and a large Ball Room, which is often used during the races in August.

The only remains of the *Chapel* of *Bery*, is a ruinous tower, standing on a hill north of the town.

Some ruins of *St. Leonard's* and *St. Nicholas' Chapels* were standing, when Dr. Borlase published his work on the Antiquities of the County; but they have long since been entirely removed.

The *Church*, which is the largest in the county, and stands at the north-east end of the town, on rising ground, was rebuilt in 1472, as appears by the inscription on the cornice of the south chancel, viz.

An° dñi M° CCCC° LXX.°II doma fem fecit.

It is a handsome edifice, consisting of a lofty nave and side aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The capitals of the pillars, which are of very fine moorstone, are ornamented with roses.

The *Tower* stands on the north side, and has a venerable appearance. Over the porch on the south side, there are three handsome niches. The whole building (particularly the interior) has, within the last seven years, undergone a thorough repair. It contains a fine altar-tomb, erected in memory of Prior Vivian, Suffragan Bishop of Megara, in Greece, who died in the year 1533, and on which is the effigy of the deceased in his pontifical robes, with a mitre and crozier, his hands

clasped on his breast, and two angels supporting shields charged with the Vivian and Priory arms.

The *Font* is the most interesting piece of antiquity in the church, and of large dimensions. It is supported by a pedestal in the middle, and four pillars on the outside, with angels' heads for capitals; and the basin in the centre is highly ornamented in the Saxon style, with grotesque animals, foliage, &c. A handsome painted window, by Lowe, of London, representing the Resurrection of our Saviour, will be put up in the course of a short time. It is the gift of Lord de Dunstanville, who is the patron of the vicarage.

A very particular account of the expense of rebuilding the church, is preserved among the town records. The whole cost, exclusive of *presents* of timber, amounted only to £194. 3s. 6½d. The timber for St. John's aisle cost £20. 13s. 4d. Sir John Arundell gave several timber-trees for the building. The lead for roofing came to £16. 2s. 3½d. The rate of wages at this time appears to have been, for a labourer, four-pence by the day; for a mason, hewing stones, five-pence; for making the pillars, &c. sixpence; for a plasterer, five-pence half-penny. The following is a specimen of some of the charges:—"Forty-nine journeys (days work) for the windows above the Vyse, 24s. 6d.; fourteen journeys on the gabell window, 7s." There was formerly a spire on the tower, said to have been built by Prior Vivian, and esteemed, as Tonkin tells us, the loftiest and finest in the West of England. It was unfortunately destroyed by lightning in 1699. Jasper Wood, thirty-seven years

vicar of Bodmin, who died in 1716, a man, it may be supposed, of deranged intellects, fancied himself bewitched, and that he was delivered from the witches' power by his guardian-angel. Tonkin says there was a printed account of this man, and various traditions relating to him are still current in the town.

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, eleven Aldermen, twenty-four Common Councilmen, and a Town Clerk. This town was regularly incorporated by charter of Elizabeth, which was lost, by lapse, previously to the year 1798, when a similar charter was granted by his late Majesty, George the Third.

The right of electing two representatives in Parliament is vested solely in the thirty-seven members of the Corporation.

Among the antient corporation accounts, are the following curious items, relating to the election of members of Parliament, and the payment of their wages in the reign of Henry VII.

"19, 20 Hen. VII, paide to Richard Watts and John Smyth, burgesses of the Parliament for the towne, 13s. 4d.

"Paide for the endentes for the burgesses of the parliament, 20d.

"Paide and yeven in malmesey to the under-sheryff, 4d.

"Paide for the makyng a payr of endentes and an obligation, 12d.

"It. Paide and yeven onto Thomas Trote in rewarde, 20d.

"It. Paide to Sir Richard Downa, the wich was promysed by the maier and the worshipfull in a reward towardes his wagys, 13s. 4d.

The town principally consists of one long street, running nearly a mile from east to west; the houses in general, are low, decayed, and irregular; but much improvement has been made within the last twenty years. Some centuries ago, Bodmin appears to have been of much greater extent, and more populous, than at present. Although the county-town, it is now smaller than either St. Austell, Liskeard, Mevagizzy, Truro, Penryn, Falmouth, Helston, or Redruth; yet in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it appears to have still taken precedence of all the other Cornish towns.

The *Grammar School*, said to have been founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 5£. per annum, (which the Corporation have increased to 100£. per annum) was held in an old chapel, in the church-yard, until the last three years, when a new school-room was opened in a more commodious and healthy situation.

The population, according to the late returns, amounts to 2902; but the whole parish contains 3278, being 802 more than the number returned in 1811.*

The market on Saturday is much frequented, and

* Bodmin has been described by many writers, as a very unhealthy place; the contrary, however, appears to be the fact; for during the last ten years, the number of funerals have only been 409, and baptisms 854.—The town suffered much in the years 1576 and 1581, from a pestilence. It is now remarkable for the health and longevity of the inhabitants.

well supplied with provisions; but some judicious regulations are necessary, (particularly to remedy the want of a market house,) which would render it more generally useful and commodious. There are also four fairs held here annually, chiefly for cattle.

There was a market at Bodmin when the survey of Domesday was taken, the profits of which, belonging to the Priory, were then valued at 35s. per annum: the tolls were afterwards let at a fee-farm rent to the burgesses, in whom the market and fairs are now vested. Leland speaks of the market at Bodmin as being like a fair for the confluence of people; and Hals compares it, in point of supply of all kinds of provisions &c., to those of Exeter and Tavistock. The fairs, which are great marts for cattle and horses, are on the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, Saturday after Midlent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and on the feast of St. Nicholas, the Bishop, (December 6.) Leather-shoes are made in great quantities at this town, and exposed to sale in standings at the markets and fairs.

Bodmin is said to have been one of the coinage towns which had the privilege of stamping tin; but it appears that it had been lost before the year 1347, when the burgesses petitioned parliament, complaining, that although by royal charter they were authorised to deal in all kind of merchandise, tin as well as other, in the county of Cornwall, they had of late been hindered by the Prince and his men from buying or coining tin: they were however unsuccessful in their application, the

answer of Parliament being, that the Prince might order the tin to be sold where he pleased.

The Summer Assizes for the county have been held in this town, with few exceptions, since the year 1716, and the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions are also held here.

The races usually commence the week following the assizes, and are held about a mile and a half from the town, on the left of the road leading to Launceston. The course is considered one of the finest in England.

The County Goal was erected in the year 1780, from the designs of Sir John Call, on the principles recommended by the late John Howard, Esq., who as a philanthropist will ever be remembered. It stands in a healthy situation, on the side of a hill, to the north of the town, and every attention is paid to promote cleanliness, morality, and the comfort of the prisoners.

Within the last five years a very handsome and commodious *Lunatic Asylum* has been erected at the western end of the town, and is fitted up in a very comfortable manner, for persons afflicted with that dreadful malady.

The earliest historical event of any importance, connected with Bodmin, is, that it became the head-quarters of Thomas Flanmanck and Michael Joseph, the ringleaders of the rebellion of 1496, both of whom indeed appear to have been inhabitants of this parish. Perkin Warbeck, after his landing in Cornwall, in the year 1498, assembled at Bodmin a force of 3000 men, with which he advanced to attack Exeter. In 1550, the Cornish rebels, under the command of Humphry

Arundell, encamped at Castle-Hynock, near this town, and marched thence to the siege of Exeter. After the suppression of this rebellion, which soon followed, Sir Anthony Kingston, the Provost-marshal, came, with the King's commission, to punish some of the chief offenders; and, it is said, he hanged the mayor at his own door, after partaking of the hospitalities of his table. Bodmin does not appear to have had any garrison during the Civil War, though it was occasionally occupied by both parties. General Fairfax finally took possession of it for the Parliament in 1646, a few days before the capitulation with Sir Ralph Hopton, near Truro.

At St. Lawrence, about a mile north-west of Bodmin, are some remains of the *Hospital for Lepers*, founded by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1582; but which was abolished a few years since, owing to certain abuses, and the lands belonging to it, (worth about £140 per annum,) appropriated to the Infirmary at Truro. The remains chiefly consist of three fine pointed arches, springing from clustered columns, with ornamented capitals, and some ruinous walls, now fast mouldering to decay. On one part of the old buildings is the following inscription:

Richarde Carter of Saynt Columbe Marchant by his laste wylle & Testament in ano Dom 1582 did gebe ten pounde for the allowance of twentie shillinges, yerelye to be payed unto us the poor Lepers of the Hospytall & to oure successors for ever which ten pounde by the consent of his Executor we

have imployed towardes the makyng of thys house in ano. 1586. whose charitable & rare example in oure tyme God graunte manye to follow hereafter

The seal of this hospital, which is made of silver, is a curious relic of antiquity, containing the figure of St. Lawrence, under a Gothic canopy, and another figure below it, in the attitude of prayer, with this inscription: "*S. Sci Lawrencie Bodmons de peupo.*" It is now in the possession of John Wallis, Esq.

ST. LAWRENCE is merely a hamlet to Bodmin, but is remarkable as having two very large fairs for cattle annually.

At LANIVIT, the adjoining village, about three miles from Bodmin, are some extensive remains of an antient *Monastery*, called St. Bennet's, which, although greatly defaced some years ago by the removal of the cloisters, still displays a tower, with a fine pointed arch, richly mantled with ivy. The other parts have been fitted up at the expense of the Rev. F. V. I. Arundell, late Rector of Landulph, as a family residence, but its Gothic appearance has been preserved as much as possible. The remains are seated in a narrow valley, almost surrounded by wood, with a rapid stream in the front, which adds greatly to the beauty of this romantic spot; and among the engravings inserted in the present work, it is presumed, St. Bennet's will be particularly admired.

Tremere, an antient seat of the Courtenays, in this parish, is now a farm-house.

Engraved by W[illegible] of J. W. I. Stockdale, for the Excursions through Cornwall.

ST BEE?NETS PRIORY.

CORNWALL.

In the Church, which is an antient fabric composed of granite, are the remains of a curious *Font*, besides some memorials for the Courtenay's. There are also in the church yard, two very antient *stone crosses;* but the object of their erection has never been ascertained. The road leading from Bodmin to Truro, a distance of twenty-two miles, is chiefly through moors; and, with few exceptions, is a very dreary journey: about half way there is a small inn called the Indian Queens, where post horses may be had: near it is St. Michell, which contains only about twenty houses, but remarkable one of the boroughs of Cornwall.

A ride to the *Roche Rocks*, which are situated about six miles from Bodmin, will be highly gratifying to the curious traveller, or an admirer of natural curiosities. They consist of three immense piles of craggy ponderous stones, rising to a considerable height, and at a distance resembling an antient castle. On the summit of the pile, in the centre, are the remains of a small building, which formerly contained two apartments, and supposed to have been erected for religious purposes.

These rocks, says Dr. Maton, "consist of a white sparry quartz, mixed with schoerl, which appears in innumerable needle-like crystals. Two or three varieties of this substance are observable; in one the schoerl being more sparingly interspersed, and in another more abundantly." A pile of rocks starting abruptly out of a wide green surface, and covering some space with enormous fragments, on which there are only a few vestiges of incipient vegetation, form a

ROCHE ROCKS,

CORNWALL.

May 1, 822 by Smith & Hurst, Stationers Court, London.

singular scene, exhibiting a kind of wild sublimity, peculiar to itself.

In the adjoining parish of Luxilian is another immense pile of rocks, totally different from the former, yet extremely well worth seeing: they are seated on a considerable eminence, and many of the ponderous fragments have rolled into the valley beneath, presenting altogether a very singular appearance. In some places the stones very much resemble antient cromlechs.

Four-Hole Cross is situated about six miles on the right of the road leading from Bodmin to Lanson, and is considered one of the most interesting relics of antiquity in Cornwall; but the upper part, either from age or other causes, is not perfect.

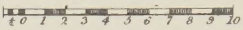
At FIVES LANES, on the same road, there is a very comfortable Inn for travellers.

The village of ALTERNON is remarkable as one of the most picturesque spots in the county, and very much resembles the scenery about Ivy Bridge in Devon.

FOUR-HOLE CROSS.

CORNWALL

Statute Miles



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Gull I.
Trwoe Head
Cow & Calf
Perran Point
Port Mahon
The Gock
Cunid Cove
Crantock
Carters Point
Tobe
Perranzabuloe
Man & his Wife
Newlyn
Tregunhaye
Badon
St Allen
Truro
Tregoose
Redruth
Penryn
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